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JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

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1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken: and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

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A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 29.

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TO ADVERTISERS:

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PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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JOHN LUTZ.

Political.

NASBY GOES TO NEW YORK.

His Adventures with a Nigger Delegate from Tennessee.

NEW YORK (at a cheap boardin-house,) July 4, 1868.

Ef I hed knowd just wat I hed to go through with, I never wood have figgered for the posishen I now okkepy. Hed I knowd the trouble wich was to beset me, the Corners mite hev gone onrepresented, and the Dimocricy mite hev nominated a candidate without my help. I am at a cheap boardin-house, wich is salubrusly situoatid on an alley, the landlady bein one uv the anshent Kings of Ireland, wich her name is O'Shaugnessy. I coodent get rooms at the Aster, nor the St. Nicholas, ez I coodent git a clerk to look at me for an hour, and when I did succeed in rivitin the attenshun uv one, he fled into a pashen and ordered me to move on, with the onfeelin remark that he hed no room for sich! And that insult mite be added to injoory, the onfeelin woman who presides over the manshen I inhabit, peremptorily refoosed to receeve me ontil I pade in advance. I tried several places, but ez I hedn't no baggage, the prevailin opinyun seemed to be that advance payment wood be better, and I was forst to return to her.

My advenchers on the route were noomerous, if not pleasant.

At some pint in Ingiany, where we changed cars, I found the train we hed to take full uv delegates. In lookin round for a seet, I diskivered but one that hadn't two in it, and that one had in it a disgustin nigger, who hed the impoodence to be well drest, and had a carpet sack beside him. My Demokratic blood riz to wunst. Seein that in a car filled with Demokratic delegates, any thing I shood do to a nigger wood be safe, I stawkt proudly up to him holdin my nose.

"Good Lord!" sez I, "wat a smell."

"Good Lord!" ekoed the delegates wich got on at that stashen, "wat a terrible smell."

"My gentle Afrikin frend," sed I, seezing him by the collar, "I regret the necessity uv sayin disagreeable things, and still more uv doing em, but the fact is yoor impoodence in gittin into a car uv white gentlemen, with the disgustin odor inseperable from and part uv the Afrikin race is rather too much. And more especially do I wonder at yoor keepin yoor seet, while I find these other white gentlemen are standing."

"Out with the nigger!" yelled the lately arrived delegates, "hustle the stinkin cuss."

"Merciful hevens, wat a smell!" sung out others uv em, "hist him!" hist him!"

Seeing myself thus backed, and feelin a little zeal wood be safe, ez niggers can't vote, I knockt his hat out uv the winder, and follered up that demonstration with a serious attempt at liftin him out uv the seat. I wood hev succeeded, but the nigger resisted vigorously, to-wit: He knockt three uv my front teeth down my throte, pulled out wat little there waz left uv the hare that hangs in scanty festoons about my venerable temples, and blackt both my eyes. I wuz lyin on my back in the passage, somewhat astonisht, the nigger standin over me, with his boot heel raised over my face, when some gentlemen came in from another car and restrained him.

"Mr. Williams," sed tha, "let him up. He's poor white trash, and not wurth wastin yoor indignashen onto. Let him up, Mr. Williams, let him up."

"Sirs," sed I, risin to my feet, tremulous with rage, "iz this the treetment I am to expect awl the way too Noo York? Am I to be pounded to a jelly by a nigger—a stinkin nigger, sirs, whose oder even now makes the car ontenable to gentlemen uv refined sensibilities—and to hear the nigger addresst as 'Mister,' after that, instid uv bein tored to pieces by the infuryated speckstators! O, shame, wher iz thy blush!"

"Yoo mizrable cuss," sed wun uv these gentlemen, "apologize to wunst to this gentleman fur yoor insultin roodness, or we'll chuck yoo out uv the cars. Apologize, sir, to Mr. Josef Williams, delegate at large for the Stait uv Tennessee.

I almost fainted. This nigger, then, wuz a delegate! He wus a regular delegate, armed and equipped with regular credenshels to the Demokratic Nashnel Convenshen, and I hed been guilty in my zeel uv assaultin uv him! Gladly I apologized, and further, I humbly begged permission to sit beside him, wich he accorded with a graciooosnis I never saw ekailed.

It wuz astonishin the change that crept over the Injeany delegates. They crowded around us and shook him by the hand—they didn't smell any odor at all any more; on the contrary they seemed to like him. They addrest him ez "Mister," and several uv em in introdooein him to ther friends who got on at various stashens, yoosed the prefix "Honorable." It's wonderful wat a differonce it makes with a nigger to hev a vote and also how he votes! Hed that Williams bin infected with Ablishnism, I make no doubt that the stench wich I reely fancied I smelt when I fust undertook to subjugate him, wood hev continyood to the end uv the trip. In olden time it wuz observed that slave niggers didn't smell—it was only the free ones. It is a settled fact now that Dimekratic niggers are inodorous! I mite hev known, however, that the nigger wuz a free nigger, by the way he pitched into me. No nigger in a state uv servitood wood ever hev did sich a thing. That much they owe tu the war, anyhow.

My principal objick in goin to Noo York wuz to do wat I cood toward secooring the nomination uv Jethro L. Kippins. I found the delegates badly tore up. The offers made for votes wuz so redikulously low that there wuz much disgust manifestid. The trouble wuz that the markit wuz overstockt. Hed the Convenshion been pretty ekally divided, and the ballance of power held by a few clost mouthed souls, they could hev made a good thing uv it. But where a whole Convenshen is in the markit and all their influoenshel friends, no candidate kin afford to buy. I withdrew Mr. Kippins to wunst. Ez he hez but a small farm, and that mortgaged to a grocery keeper, the delegates I approacht laft me to skorn.

I wuz on the Committee of Resolooshens. or ruther was in the room ez a sort uv advisory committee while the resolooshens wuz being drafted. General Forrest, uv Tennessee, wuz partikerly anxshus that a resolooshen should be adoptid denouncin the Radicals, who wuz with unholy hands, a strivin to destroy the best Government the sun ever shone upon, and one the destruction uv wich wood be a calamity wich unborn millions wood shed teers over. He desired a resolooshen pledgin the Dimocrasy to stan by the old Stars and Stripes, wich flag had braved a thousand breczes, and wuz synonomous, et settry. Mr. Woolley, Mr. Cobb, (Mrs Cobb's husband,) and Perry Fuller, pertikelery, desired a resolooshen demandin the turnin out of offis uv corrupt men, that the Government might be administered with suthin like the purity wich distinguished it durin the administrashen uv the late lamented Bookanon, at the menshun uv whose name every delegate present held a handkercher to his eyes for five consecutive minutes, ez the great greef hed fallen onto him.

Vallandygum insistid that a plank be inserted wich recognized nigger suffrage, but that wuz withheld until it cood be definitely ascertained whether Mississinpi wuz reely carried by nigger votes or not. Ef a majority uv the niggers did reely vote the Demokratic ticket, it wus decided that they shood be recognized ez our ekals—ef not, we'd see 'em d—d fust.

Cheef Justice Chase wuz espeshelly anxyus for a resolution denounsin in the severest terms them onprincipled, fanatical, Radkels, who hed for years been laborin to subvert the government, by interferin with the persuns and property uv citizens, and also pledgin the Convenshun to that wise conservatism without wich ther cood be no permanence in our government.

I dropt into the Soljiers' and Sailors' Convenshun, but I didn't stay long. Them whose noses wuzn't red all wanted to be either President or cabinet orfisers; and uv the balance uv em, the leastest sed the better. My sole indignated ez I saw seated among em the very sutler who refoosed me credit when I wuz servin ez a drafted man in 1862; and also a claim agent who got $10 uv me on the promis uv gettin my bounty, wich when he got it he absorbed in fees, costs and commissions. There wuz uv coorse troo men. There wuz sojers there wich resigned early in the war on akkount uv its bein a d—d Ablishin war, and others who left becoz Linkin wuzent rapid enuff in makin uv em Major Generals. There wuz no limit to ther speekin. Every wun hed the speech wich he delivered at the Cleveland Convenshen in 1866 carefully preserved, and they all insisted on deliverin em, wich ez I left they were doin, all to themselves. Ef they kin stan it I am willin. We are goin to hev a Soljers Convenshen in Richmond to ratify the nominashens, wich will amount to suthin. We shall hev Forrest there, and Boregard and Breckenridge, and ther speeches will count. We will hev the flags uv the two Governments entwined, and we will hev the moosic uv both sections played. Sich a Convenshen will amount to suthin.

Wat the platform will be, or who the candidates will be, the Lord only knows. I am prepared for anything, and so are all the delegates. Ef its Pendleton, on a repoodiashen platform, well and good—ef its Seymour, on a Nashnel Bank platform, jest ez good. I shood be happy to see Breckenridge the choice uv the party, and delighted ef Hancock shood be chosen. I kin hurrah for Chase, and with ekal vigger kin swing my hat for Vallandygum, and I find all the delegates similarly affected. The Post Offis is the lean kine wich swallers up all the others. We are willing to sink everything in Post Offis. That my sincerity may not be doubted, let it be remembered that I hev rid with a nigger from Ingeany to Noo York; hev been whaled by one and hev felt good over it, hev bin hurrahin for an old line Abolishnist, and swearin the while I liked it. Ef any other evidence uv flexibility is needed, I feel ekal to the task. Politically I am ekal to all emergencies.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

PEACE OR WAR--HONESTY OR ROBBERY.

Such are the issues presented in the ensuing campaign.

General Grant says, "Let us have peace."

Francis P. Blair says, "Let us have war," and the Democratic party, or rather the convention of *rebels* and *repudiators* which lately met in New-York, have adopted him as their candidate for Vice-President; their candidate for President, not having lately had the courage to avow his intention to promote anarchy, must rest his claim to the so-called Democratic nomination upon his attempts to incite riot and arson in New-York on the 14th of July, 1863.

The Republican party says, Let peace and safety for every man under the protection of law be the condition of all this fair land; let equal rights and equal representation be the lot of all its people; let even rebels again share in the duties and the privileges of citizenship when they have purged themselves of their rebellious spirit.

The Democratic party says: Let the laws of Congress be over-ruled by force under lead of a President chosen by us, and by means of an army controlled by us. Let loyal State governments be dispersed by the army of the United States led by the rebel leaders whom they lately conquered. Let loyalty be a disgrace and treason an honor. Give cheers to the butcher Forrest, and shake hands with the slave-master Wade Hampton, *not* because they have repented their misdeeds, but because they glory in them. Give them once more the control, and let them again oppress the loyal men by whose aid the Union was maintained.

The Republican party, by the declarations of its platform, says, Let us have honesty, and let us maintain our credit and promote economy by meeting our contracts as soon as we can do so. Let us not ignore the promise of the legal tender notes to pay *dollars* to the bearer on demand, but meet that promise in real dollars as soon as we can, and then let us provide for the payment of our other bonds when they are due.

The democrat party says, Let us refuse to recognize the promise of the legal tender notes, and let us force the creditors of the Government, who hold bonds bearing interest, to take in place of them these notes which bear no interest, and which we never intend to pay.

The Democratic party says, These five-twenty bonds were given to men who furnished the United States army with shot and shell and powder with which some of our brethren, who else would have been here in convention with us, were murdered. Shall we pay such obligations? No! let us tax them! let us ignore the fact that the income of these bonds is now taxed in the same manner as all other income! Let us deceive the people by the false statement that they are not taxed, and then under the guise of taxation, let us confiscate them. We care not for widows and orphans, or savings banks which hold these bonds; we appeal not to reason or to principle; our power has always been in the ignorance of our followers and is so still."

WHILE our soldiers were fighting the battle of Gettysburg, Horatio Seymour was making a speech in which he denounced every effort of the Government for carrying on the war, which he declared an enormous waste of men and money. Two weeks later he addressed a mob of rioters and murderers in New York, promising them that all measures for recruiting the strength of our armies should be "suspended." And the next year when Sherman was cutting his way to the sea, and Farragut thundering at the gates of Mobile, he presided over a Convention which called the war a "failure," and demanded a "cessation of hostilities." Should not the soldiers be proud to vote for such a candidate—especially upon the recommendation of patriots like Pendleton and Vallandigham.—*Alb Eve. Jour.*

Poetry.

LONGFELLOW'S FAREWELL.

O. W. HOLMES.

Our Poet, who has taught the Western breeze
To waft his songs before him o'er the seas,
Will find them wheresoe'er his wanderings reach
Borne on the spreading tide of English speech
Twin with the rhythmic waves that kiss the farthest beach.

Where shall the singing bird a stranger be
That finds a nest for him in every tree?
How shall he travel who can never go
Where his own voice the echoes do not know,
Where his own garden-flowers no longer learn to grow?

Ah gentlest soul! how gracious, how benign
Breathes through our troubled life that voice of thine,
Filled with a sweetness born of happier spheres,
That wins and warms, that kindles, softens cheers,
That calms the wildest woe and stays the bitterest tears.

Forgive the simple words that sound like praise;
The mist before me dims my gilded phrase;
Our speech at best is half alive and cold,
And save that tenderer moments make us bold
Our whitening lips would close, their truest truth untold.

We who behold our autumn sun below
The Scorpion's sign, against the Archer's bow,
Know well what parting means of friend from friend;
After the snows no freshening dews descend
And what the frost has marred the sunshine will not mend.

So we all count the months, the weeks, the days,
That keep thee from us in unwonted ways,
Grudging to alien hear as our widowed time;
And one unwinds a clew of artless rhyme
To track thee, following still through each remotest clime.

What wishes, longings, blessings, prayers shall be
The more than golden freight that floats with thee!
And know, whatever welcome thou shalt find—
Thou who hast won the hearts of half mankind—
The proudest, fondest love thou leavest still behind!

Miscellaneous.

HEATING AND VENTILATION

A corrospondent sends us a drawing and a description of a steam heating apparatus, with a request for our opinion as to its merits. In an article published in the first number of the current volume, we discussed the subject of the supply of cold air to furnaces employed of warming buildings. The request of our correspondent has suggested some general remarks upon the relative merits of steam and hot air for heating purposes, from which he may sufficiently infer our views of the apparatus submitted.

There is a radical difference in the principles of heating by steam and hot air which cannot be overlooked in forming a true estimate of this subject. The heat supplied by steam apparatus is for the most part radiated heat, and that supplied by hot air is conveyed by moving particles, and imparted to the surfaces of bodies by contact. Persons in a room heated by hot air solely are, to use the words of Prof. Silliman, "immersed in a hot air bath, and require, consequently, several degrees more heat by the thermometer, for comfort, than when radiant heat forms a party of the means of an artificial temperature."

There is a prevalent notion that air parts with a portion of its oxygen in passing over the heated plates of iron in furnaces. The surfaces of these plates, however, absorb very little oxygen, after they have become in a measure protected by the coating of oxide which always forms upon them. This objection, therefore, only has force in regard to new furnaces. The air is, however, vitiated by the products of combustion, not only of the organic particles which are generally imperfectly retained within their proper channels.

A prevalent error in regard to the use of steam pipes, etc., from heating, may be also noticed. It is thought by some that—to use a common phrase—"the heat is not so dry" as that obtained from furnaces. The phrase, properly speaking is a scientific absurdity. Heat is not a thing like a sponge to soak up moisture. But if it is constructed to mean that the air is more moist when heated by hot air furnaces, an error is committed, unless as in some cases special provision is made for keeping the air saturated with moisture by small steam jets or their equivalent.

The capacity of air for moisture increases with its temperature, and if the amount necessary to completely saturate it, is not artificially supplied, it will seize upon and appropriate moisture from all objects with which it comes in contact. The skin and the lungs are called upon to pay tribute, and chapped hands and faces, bronchial and increased sensibility of these organs must inevitably follow. A higher degree of heat is generally imparted to the air passing through the flues of furnaces than is effected by most kinds of steam apparatus. From this cause, and also from the fact that the organic particles are not burned by them, the air is more wholesome in rooms heated by steam than in rooms heated by hot air.

An entirely different plan for ventilation ought to be adopted when the fresh air admitted to rooms is cold, than when it is heated, as is the case with furnaces. In the latter case the pure air being heated, rises at once to the top of an apartment, and the air containing impurities settles to the bottom. An open grate with a fire reheats it and passes it through the chimney to the outside of the building without creating dangereus drafts of air, and is the best means of ventilating apartments. When cold air is admitted the impure air must be drawn of at the top off the room, but unless it is passed through heated flues the ventilation will be very imperfect. The admission of cold air is liable to create injurious drafts, and is therefore not to be recommended.

The plan of heating rooms by steam, and ventilating by means of grates and flues with an apparatus for supplying fresh pure and warm air to take the place of the air drawn off, and jets to keep it properly saturated with moisture. is probably open to fewer objections than any other.—*Scientific American*

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S FIRST LOVE

For some time after he had begun to associate exclusively with the members of the Club and the Speculative Society, Scott continued to be careless, not to say slovenly, in his attire, as he used to be when a schoolboy and a writer's apprentice. All at once his habits changed in this respect, and he became a well-dressed young man—a squire, as his companions pronounced him, of dames. He had fallen in love with a young lady whom he encountered at the church door, and conveyed to her own home, sheltered from the rain by his own umbrella.

His family and her's were not on any terms of intimacy. Mr. Scott happened, indeed, to be her father's solicitor; but the man of business did not pretend, probably did not desire, to be reckoned among the familiars of his client. Indeed, so honorably sensitive on that head was the writer, that he no sooner observed how matters were tending with the young people, than he considered himself bound to put the lady's father on his guard. The warning was well received and made light of, and the acquaintance went on, more especially as young Scott made his way, as he soon afterwards did, into the set of which the young lady's brother was a member.

Hence it came to pass he met the young lady frequently, not in Edinburgh only, but in her own and other country houses, and that she being addicted to poetry and romance, received him frankly and kindly as often as he came. This sort of intimacy was kept up for years—throughout the whole interval, indeed, between 1792 and 1808; and Scott, regarding it as he regarded all things else, through the medium of his own imagination, flattered himself that his passions were reciprocated. No word escaped him, however, to the lady herself, either in conversation or writing, indicative of the state of his own feelings. He resembled, in this respect, the most bashful of the lovers described in his novels.

He told his secret to many of his friends, and among others to Miss Cranstoun, afterwards Countess of Purgstall, but to the object of his devotion he said nothing. It is worthy of remark, however, that neither the passion itself nor the secresy in which it was nourished, excited the slightest untoward influence over his character. As first love is apt to do with such as him, it deepened in him the poetic tempermament; but it made him neither less industrious nor less manly. Thus far the tide of fortune may be said to have rolled with a steady current in Scott's favor. He was in fair practice at the bar, considering his age and standing.

The advocates had appointed him one of the librarians. He was rapidly establishing a good name as a man of genius and great research. He was about to experience his first sorrow, and it was a bitter one. Encouraged in part by the success of his translation, in part by the partial assurance of a friend, Miss Cranstoun, he made up his mind to tell his tale of love; and finding himself under the same roof with the object of his affections, he besought her to give him her heart, and was rejected. She had no heart to give. Another had it in his keeping, and he was one of Walter's dearest friends. It would be ungenerous, if it were possible, to depict his feelings on that occasion.

This much, however, we are bound to say: that he over-mastered them with a power of will that is marvellous; and carrying in his soul a grief which never died, he never allowed it—no, not for a day—to stand between him and the manly exercise of his faculties. He quitted the house, made his way in the Perthshire, and threw himself, with apparently increased zeal, into the researches which were to him at once business and recreation; while strange to say, only one short poem by his hand survives to tell that such an incident ever befell him. There is, however, no doubt that there are traces of her in the heroines of the "Lay," "Rockeby," and "Red-gauntlet."—*London Quarterly Review.*

A NOTED PHILADELPHIA LADY.

HARRIET LIVERMORE.

This remarkable personage died lately in Philadelphia, where she had for several years resided in comparative obscurity. We have watched carefully for some account of her life, adventures and experience, but not much appears to be known of her by the present generation. Mr. Whittier has celebrated her somewhat in song, and a few scanty facts of her are given in the N. Y. *Evening Post*, probably from the pen of Mr. Bryant.

If those two gentlemen, whose memory runs back to the days of her active life and ministry, could give the world a more complete memoir of her, it would doubtless be read with deep interest in this hour so fertile in female biography. She was born in Concord, New Hampshire, on the 14th of April, 1788. Her father was St. Loe Livermore, born in Londonderry of the same State, in 1761, and died in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, in 1832. The family has been well known and distinguished in New England since its earliest settlement.

Harriet was a religious enthusiast, a firm believer in the second coming of Christ on earth, long before the doctrine had been proclaimed by the sect known since the time of Rev. William Miller as Second Adventists, or Millerites. And what she believed she went forth and publicly proclaimed with great boldness and eloquence.

Her superior social position, splendid personal appearance, her fine culture, her usually meek and musical voice and utterance, joined to an earnestness and sincerity amounting almost to wildness at times, all combined to give force to her ministrations and for a time she was a marked character in the New England States. The social as well as religious condition of her country stirred her soul to its profoundest depths; and, could a full biography of her now be furnished, it would doubtless appear that many of the progressive ideas of to-day were inspirations with her, full fifty years ago.

At one time we find her in Egypt, giving our late consul, Mr. Thayer, a world of trouble arising from her peculiar notions. At another time we see her amid the gray olive slopes of Jerusalem, demanding—not begging—money for the "Great King;" and once when an American, fresh from home, during the late rebellion, offered her in Palestine a handful of greenbacks, she flung them back to him with disdain, saying: "The Great King will only have gold!" At one time, years ago, she climbed the sides of Mount Libanus and visited Lady Hester Stanhope, that eccentric sister of the younger Pitt. She seems to have been at some time a visitor to the home of Whittier, for in his almost inimitable poem, "Snow Bound," he speaks of her at the fireside, where on

"that winter night
Flashed back from lustrous eyes, the light,
Unmarked by time, and yet not young,
The honeyed music of her tongue
And words of meekness scarcely told
A nature passionate and bold.
Strong, self-concentrated, spurning guide,
Its milder features dwarfed beside,
Her unbent will's majestic pride,
She sat among us, at the best,
A not unfeared, half welcome guest,
Rebuking with her cultured phrase
Our homeliness of words and ways.
A woman tropical, intense
In thought and act, in soul and sense,
She blended in a like degree,
The vixen and the devotee.
Her tapering hand and rounded wrist
Had facile power to form a fist:
The warm, dark languish of her eyes
Was never safe from wrath's surprise.
Brows saintly calm and lips devout
Knew every change of scowl and pout;
And the sweet voice had notes more high
And shrill for social battle cry."

The poet beautifully throws the mantle of charity over her in the conclusion of his sketch.—*The Revolution.*

SEASONABLE HINTS.

The intensely hot weather, succeeding weeks chilling rains, comes with unusual severity. People drop stricken with death in the streets, they sink senseless as they sit at their desks or tables, and are found dead in their beds. A few suggestions for preserving life and health in such a season may not be amiss.

First, the external condition of the body. It should be kept scrupulously clean. Nightly bathing is almost a necessity. If a bath tub is not convenient, a sponge or bit of linen or cotton cloth, with a quart of tepid water, is sufficient. The water should not be cold spring, well, or aqueduct water just drawn, but that which has stood for twelve honrs of daylight to absorb oxygen from the atmosphere. Better, perhaps, is a bath of warm water, as the reaction, after toweling, produces coolness and invigorates the body. Better take the bath after supper, before retiring, rather than in the morning before eating, as it will induce a pleasant sleep, and a bath when the stomach is empty is anything but healthful, empirics to the contrary notwithstanding.

Still air is perceptibly warmer than air in motion although the thermometer may register the same degree of temperature in both cases. The reason is that the currents of air bear away the effects of perspiration, inducing a more rapid evaporation from the surface. For this reason the use of fans for producing an artificial breeze has common sense as well as custom to recommend it. A rapidly evaporating liquid applied to the exposed portions of the body induces a local and temporary coolness. Aqua ammodia (hartshorn) is excellent for this purpose. A little of this solution occasionally used on the hands and face will, from its rapid evaporation, carry off the perspiration and leave the skin cool. As sold at the druggists it is too strong; it should be diluted with four volumes of water. For clothing, wear some absorbent next the skin, thin or gauze flannel: eschew linen or bleached cotton; outside, these will do well enough. In the hat wear a wisp of green, grass, cabbage leaf, or damp towel, when going out to brave the darts of fiery Sol. In the writer's experience as a campaigner in Virginia he found this to be an excellent preventive of *coup de soliel* when on the march, and compelled the practice by the men under his command.

Eating and drinking should be regulated in hot weather. In the winter one may eat and drink almost everything he pleases; he can digest almost anything. But when the system is enervated by excessive heat it is a necessity to attend carefully to the quality and quantity of food and drink. Fat meats, solid farinaceous food, as puddings and bread of indian meal or wheat flour should be shunned. Fish, lobsters, clams, and oysters are not desirable food. Fresh vegetables and fruits, salted fish, meats, and smoked hams are healthy. Pure ice water is excellent: not, however, in large quantities, but taken a swallow at a time. The stomach does not need a load of ice. cold water, only the mouth and throat need lubricating. Drink slowly of ice water. Cold coffee and tea are no better than cold water, and iced milk is dangerous, as it is in any form highly heating. After all, however, any radical change of habit in eating or drinking will prove to be worse than useless. A very good substitute for stimulants is a cool drink made of Brown's extract of ginger with iced water sweetened. It is both cooling and stimulating.

Keep your house cool by shutting out during the day the external atmosphere. Close the blinds and keep the doors shut. Open every aperture to your chimneys and the scuttle on the roof. Thus you will have ventilation and at the same time diminish the nuisance of flies. Sunlight is a great health invigorator, but we can do without it for the short heated period.

Above all, do not get excited, indulge in no controversies, preserve a calm exterior and a quiet mind. Have a clear conscience and a courteous manner, and the "sun shall not smite thee by day, neither the moon by night."—*Scientific American.*

WHAT WE SAW.—Fourteen small boys up a green apple tree partaking of the unripened fruit. The aforesaid apples large as walnuts and as green as cucumbers. We asked a little fellow how many he had eaten, "twenty-three," was the quick reply. We bade him farewell telling him of the unstability of worldly affairs, and the policy of preparing for a home in the skies, he listened attentively and seemed deeply affected, but on moving away we considered his case hopeless as the young man yelled out: "Wait a minute, mister, till I finish this hatful, and I'll go any where with you for five cents.

A DROLL interview between a literary Bohemian and an internal revenue officer occurred the other day. It is thus related:

Officer—What is your revenue!

Bohemian—I havn't any.

Officer—What was it last year?

Bohemian—Nothing.

Officer—What was it the year before?

Bohemian—Exactly the same.

Officer—What do you do for a living?

Bohemian—Anything I can.

Officer—You eat?

Bohemian—Yes when I get a chance.

Officer—Where?

Bohemian—At lunch tables, when they are free.

Officer—Where do you sleep?

Bohemian—With any good fellow who invites me to his room.

Officer—Suppose he don't invite you?

Bohemian—Then I walk the streets all night, or go to sleep in a drinking saloon, or on Sunday in the churches.

Officer—You must have some money?

Bohemian—If you think so, I wish you'd find it. I'll give you half.

Officer—Have you no property of any kind?

Bohemian—Not that I know of.

Officer—Have you a trunk?

Bohemian—I did have one.

Officer—What did you do with it?

Bohemian—Lent it to Barnum's elephant, and he carried it off.

Officer—What do you pretend to do? What do you call yourself?

Bohemian—I make no pretensions. I call myself a dead beat.

Officer—Do you ever do anything?

Bohemian—Not when I can help it.

Officer—You're a curiosity. Tell me frankly what kind of business you follow?

Bohemian—Minding my own.

Officer—You're a hard case.

Bohemian—I'd rather be that than a hard shell Baptist.

Officer—Well, there's no use trying to get anything out of you.

Bohemian—If words were pearls I'd make you rich.

Officer—I suppose you live by your pen?

Bohemian—No I live by my wits.

Officer—Don't you write?

Bohemian—When I can get it to do.

Officer—Why didn't you say long ago?

Bohemian—Why didn't you ask me?

Officer—The devil take you!

Bohemian—He won't without a revenue stamp; but if he should, it wouldn't much matter for my life is insured.

PUNCTUATION PUZZLE.—The following article forcibly illustrates the necessity of punctuation. The Montana Herald says it can be read in two ways, making a very bad man or very good man, the result depending wholly upon the manner in which it is punctuated:

He is an old experienced man in vice and wickedness he is never found opposing the works of iniquity he takes delight in the downfall of the neighborhood he never rejoices in the prosperity of any of his fellow creatures he is always ready to assist in destroying the peace of society he takes no pleasure in serving the Lord he is uncommonly diligent in sowing discord among his friends and acquaintances he takes no pride laboring to promote the cause of christianity he has not been negligent in endeavoring to stigmatize all public teachers he makes no exertion to sub

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
AT LARGE:
G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	Districts.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Beinghurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Echert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
Gen. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:
HON. JOHN CESSNA.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)
ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:
COL. D. WATSON ROWE.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)
LEGISLATIVE:
LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:
COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.
POOR DIRECTOR:
JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.
AUDITOR:
JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.
CORONER:
CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

EQUAL TAXATION.

The Democratic platform was constructed with an "Equal Taxatium" plank intended as a catch-penny for the unwary.

Let us see how it would work. The Internal Revenue Laws, framed by a Republican Congress, apportioned the taxes, absolutely required for the national support, in such a manner as to bear heaviest upon those who could best bear them, and lightly, or not at all, on the poor. Under that law to-day no man pays an income-tax unless his income is over a thousand dollars. Under this law scarcely fifty men in Bedford county pay an income tax, and the great majority of the people pay no government tax at all. This is judicious and statesmanlike; exempting the poor and middle classes entirely from the burthen of taxation. Truly this is not equal taxation, but it is the taxation that pays the debt of the nation without laying its burthens upon the poor and the needy, the widow and the orphan and the day-laborer. Under it the poor man and his children have all their rights and liberties preserved, and are permitted to occupy their homesin peace unmolested by the taxgatherer's call. Whatw ould the catch-penny "Equal Taxation" of the Copperhead platform do in this case? Letus see how Equal Taxation would work. Equal Taxation would require that every man who owns a dollar's worth of property should pay his exact pro portion of the amount of taxes requisite to pay the debts of the nation. It would carry the tax-gatherer into the poor man's cabin to filch the last dollar of his hard earned wages for taxes and leave his children to famish for bread. It would toll the widows basket of meal and tax the poor man's pig. It would lay the heavy hand upon, and exact the last penny from, high and low, rich and poor, alike, never considering whether there was left a shelter for the widow and her orphans or clothing and bread for the starving poor. Such would be the result of the "*Equal Taxation*" concerning which Copperheadism makes such a hue and cry. True it is that the Republican Congress has not made an *equal* tax law, but it is a just, fair, righteous and liberal one. It screens the poor in their poverty, and lays no additional burthen upon the shoulders already bowed with the cares of poverty and want. The Republican party is the poor man's friend and exempts him from taxes of every kind. Copperheadism vaunts itself upon "*Equal Taxation*," and would lay a tax upon the last dollar of the wayfaring poor. Let the poor man think upon this, and consider whether he prefers to be taxed. If he does let him vote the Copperhead ticket, and cry out for "Equal Taxation," and he *will* get it. But if he wishes to continue free from taxes, and let those who can afford it pay them, let him vote the whole Republican ticket. Let the small-farmer and mechanic, and every man whose income is less than $1000 consider whether he prefers to be taxed or not. If he is ambitious of figuring in the Internal Revenue tax list, let him by all means vote for Seymour and Blair; but if he prefers to remain free from taxes, as he now is, let him not only cast his own, but persuade his neighbor to cast his ballot for Grant and Colfax and the policy that exempts the poor man from taxation.

THE DISUNIONISTS.

For three years past the Democratic party has been finding fault with a Republican congress because the states that had been in rebellion have not been more promptly restored. This cry was kept up not because they really wished the union restored on a safe and permanent basis, but to excite dissatisfaction with the government among the late rebels. The hypocrisy of their professions, at that time, is now openly acknowledged by their present platform and candidates. Instead of being in favor of Union their candidate for the Vice Presidency now openly declares, after all the states have been restored except three, that, in case the Democratic party should be victorious in the coming election, it will become the duty of the President elect to overturn all the state governments in the South and that if need be it shall be done at the point of the bayonet. Such is the revolutionary and disunion character of the Democracy at this time. They openly declare that anarchy and civil war will be their first work if elected. No consideration is made of the fearful cost of human life and treasure. No regard for the peace and quiet the country so much needs. All must be sacrificed for the purpose of exalting rebels to power once more and redeeming the lost cause. Democracy was the sworn friend and ally of the rebellion and is so still. For the success of the rebel cause her leaders are ready and willing again to plunge the country into a bloody civil war, and declare their positive purpose of so doing. Can any good citizen, any lover of law and order, can any one who has the welfare and prosperity of his country at heart, for a moment espouse such an infamous cause. Let all men remember that the election of Grant and Colfax means peace, prosperity and the payment of the national debt, but that the election of Seymour and Blair means repudiation of the national debt, and the inauguration of anarchy and a new civil war for the restoration of the rebels to power.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE AND ITS RESULTS.

Mr. Burlingame's Chinese Embassy attracts the curious attention of many, and elicits comments upon the habits, characters and movements of the distinguished personages composing it. Little however seems to be said or written concerning the great results likely to follow from throwing open to the commerce and intercourse of the civilized world this vast Empire of 400,000,000 of population. Yet, whatever results of evil or good to the world that flow from it must be attributed to the spirit of American enterprise and energy that has so successfully brought about its accomplishment. A few years ago Japan with 40,000,000 of population was opened to the commerce of the world by the famous expedition of Commodore Perry of our Navy, and now follows China with her 400,000,000. Thus American Enterprise in a few years has brought into direct communication with the civilized, enlightened and christian nations of Europe and America, countries hitherto closed against all outside influence and intercourse and embracing almost half the population of the known world. What will be the results arising therefrom no one can foresee. That they must be great all concede. Whether the Civilization and christianity of the western world will be able to mould, improve and christianize this vast mass of Paganism or whether our Christian civilization shall suffer by the contact is a question of vast and solemn import. The dusky idolators are already upon our shores, their column moves apace and its tide is daily on the increase. The work and responsibility are already upon our hands and must be met. There is no shirking the stern task. Are we alive to its importance? Are we awake to its magnitude? Are we prepared for the work? The contest is apparently an herculean one, between two antagonistic civilizations, and in it we must conquer or be conquered. There is no avoiding the issue. It must be met promptly, boldly, determinedly and aggressively.

ANOTHER SOLDIER out for GRANT AND COLFAX.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says that Gen. J. Bowman Sweitzer, of that city, who served with distinguished gallantry to the close of the war, and was the Democratic nominee for Congress two years ago, in opposition to General Moorhead, has declared his intention to support his old leader, Gen. Grant, and will take occasion at an early day to present his reasons to the public.

General Sweitzer is a prominent Democratic lawyer, and his course will influence many other honest Democrats throughout the whole State, and especially soldiers, for such must be the course of every true soldier. He, who served his country on the tented field because he loved her free institutions and prized her glorious liberty, will not stultify his military record by supporting a new rebellion in disguise, under the name of Democracy. He will not surrender to the men, in peace, whom he assisted to conquer on the battle field. He sees too clearly that they mean rebellion again, and knowing his duty, promptly takes his post and is ready to meet the enemy in his new disguise. He has known rebels to carry false colors before. He was not deceived then nor will he be now. They may march under the stars and stripes, but unless they also keep step to the music of the Union no true soldier will be found drilling in their ranks.

WE'VE GOT TO GO IT.—The *Springfield* (Ohio) *Republic* says: "There is some curiosity to know the significance of the flag floating over the Willis House. It floats for Seymour and Fred. Douglass. Thereby hangs a tale. One of those suburban Democrats who come to town occasionally to be supplied with a good stock of opinions by their leaders, applied, a day or two ago, to Mr. Willis for Convention news. "Well," said Willis, "they have nominated Seymour for President and Douglass for Vice President." "Douglass!—what Douglass?" "Why Fred. Douglass, the nigger." "Well by G—inger! that's putty rough, but I suppose *we've got to go it!*"

The Chicago *Journal* says: "One significant fact in connection with the recent Democratic National Convention has not yet been mentioned in public, namely: that every delegate in that Convention from the Southern States was a Secessionist. Not one of the entire number had been a loyal Union man during the war. We presume it is also true that there is not a man in the South, white or black, who was loyal to the Union during the war, who will support Seymour and Blair. At all events, there is not a solitary Southern rebel, or Northern sympathizer with the rebels, who is not for the ticket."

We had the pleasure a few days ago of taking by the hand Mr. H. R. Whitmore, Chairman of the Young Men's Union League of Saint Louis Missouri, who dropped into our office, while spending a day or two at the Springs. He gives a good account of the party organization in that section of the country. The western people clearly understand the issues and having successfully dealt with the rebellion before, they know how to meet it now. They mean work and will give a good account of themselves on election day.

The Philadelphia *Press* says the Democrats have taken care to nominate a candidate for President who is in favor of the late rebellion against the Government, and a candidate for Vice President who has pledged himself in favor of the next rebellion against the Government.

HOW THE COPPERHEAD REPUDIATION POLICY WORKS.—On the 4th of July Gold was at a premium of 40 cents on the dollar. Since the promulgation of the Copperhead platform with its repudiation and Bond taxing policy Gold has risen 4 per. cent. Thus to day we are made to pay four cents more on every dollar's worth of tea, coffee or any other necessary or luxury of life that we import. Such is the result of even the proclamation in a party platform of such rascally and dishonest principles, if such a term may be applied to any thing so unprincipled. What would be the result of the triumph of such a party in the coming elections? Before Christmas Gold would be up to 300 per cent and prices would be higher than in the darkest days of the war. Yet such an infamous party has the brazen effrontery to ask the poor man and the day laborer to vote its ticket, when the very promulgation of its platform has already taxed the poor man's bread and butter at the rate of four per cent.

REVOLUTIONARY.—Every day's tidings from the South are fraught with deeper-growing despondency on the part of loyal men. The seed sown at Tammany Hall is fast ripeninginto a harvast of butchery. The names of Seymour and Blair have become rallyiug cries for organized bands of lawless men. The support of Democratic principles has been constructed to mean war upon the defenceless. Our despatches say that Radicals are made the special odject of attack. Texas is a seething cauldron of iniquities. A portion of Louisana has been given over to the murderous reign of the Kuklux. Governor Warmouth has been forced to ask the assistance of troops from the President. His action may determine the fate of the South. If he refuses, then farewell to liberty and loyalty—farewell to the lessons of the war.—*Press.*

"What the South fought for will be won by the election of Seymour and Blair."—*Ex. Gov. Vance.*

Such is the opinion of the men who ought to know, of whom Ex. Gov. Vance is one. Blair has already pronounced in favor of using the Army and Navy for the restoration of the rebels, in case he should be elected and Gov. Vance doubtless had the best of reasons for expressing this opinion. There is not the shadow of a doubt but that the rebels have determined to renew their effort to destroy our government, in case they can elect Seymour and Blair. Union men to the rescue. Ballots in October and November may save the necessity for bayonets afterward. The enemies of our liberties are cunning, vigilant and unscrupulous and can only be defeated by untiring energy and vigilance on our part. To work then without delay.

THREE STRAIGHT-FORWARD QUESTIONS.—Will any Democratic newspaper in the country candidly answer the following questions?

After the Democratic party deliberately sacrificing thousands of white men in order to save its slaves, why does it call itself the white man's party?

If the Democrats love the Union and the Constitution so well, how is it that they waged war on both for four years?

Why is it that in the days of slavery, the man who insisted on justice being shown the slave was a gentleman? and in the days of freedom, the man who insisted on justice being shown the liberated slave, is a "scoundrel?"—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

POLITICAL HARI-KARI.—The New York *Sun*, independent, has the following word of advice for the Democracy: "General Blair's revolutionary letter has killed the Democratic ticket as soon as his name was put on it. The Democratic Rebel orators at the South, older in their business than Blair, and just as violent and revolutionary, are hard at it completing the work. *If they are allowed to keep on in this way much longer, it is doubtful whether the* Democracy will even be able to carry Kentuckey, Delaware and Maryland.—Governer Seymour ought to hurry and call off his dogs. They are hurting nobody but their own party and its principal candidate.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* has the audacity to trump up thirteen falsehoods which it puts in the shape of charges against the Republican party, and on which it says the party is on trial before the people with the copperhead (it might as well have said the rebel) party as an impeachment committee. But it has not the honesty to tell its readers, that the copperhead party and its rebel allies have brought similar false charges against the Republican party annually for the last five years, and that the people have acquitted Republicanism each time, and will do so again in October and November next, by the most overwhelming majorities.

"I denounce as a falsehood the first Tammany resolution, which alleges secession to be dead, and declare that it is more alive than ever."—*Gov. Wise.*

Gov. Wise knows whereof he speaks. The truth is the New York Copperhead convention has done more to revive the spirit of rebellion than anything that has occurred since the bottom fell out of the Confederacy at Appomattox Court House. Every rebel that spoke at the Convention and every one who has spoken since has been jubilant over the prospects of a new rebellion in behalf of the "*Lost Cause.*"

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—It has lately been discovered that Democratic "niggers" don't stink a bit; nor have they long heels, nor kinky hair, nor thick lips, nor flat noses, nor anything else to offend the refined tastes of the modern Democracy. The fact is a Democratic "nigger" is no "*nigger*" at all; he is simply a gentleman of color belonging to the Democratic persuasion, and a deuced clever fellow, wherever he will buy the whisky or can vote the Democratic ticket. It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored.

LOOKING UP.—The following spicy dialogue comes from the West:

Seymour Man—I tell you what, sir, Democracy is looking up.

Grant Man—Well, your bogus Democracy is so flat on its back that it can't look any other way.—*Chicago Post.*

HOT SHOT FROM A CLERICAL BATTERY.—T. L. Cuyler, D. D., in his last letter to the New York *Evangelist*, disposes of the Democratic nominees in a slashing way. He writes as one who knows—and we reckon he "knows whereof he affirms."

"Our indolent and drunken college classmate, Frank Blair, has been nominated for that high office which Andrew Johnson once disgraced by his intoxicatian. Poor Blair's only distinction in college was his amputation of a classmate's nose with a carving knife in a tipsy spree. And now he is nominated on the same ticket with the man whose first prominent public act was to veto the prohibitory liquor law of New York. With the partisan politics of Messrs. Seymour and Blair, we have nothing now to do; but while one of these men has an unhappy tendency to insanity, and the other is addicted to strong drink, we submit whether Christian patriots should be called on to commit the mighty interests of this Republic into their hands."

PROGRESS IN MANUFACTURES.

In an article which we published in this journal in December last, under the above caption, we referred at some length to the great soap manufactory of Mr. J. B. Dobbins, at Sixth streets and Germantown Avenue, predicting that the soap which Mr. Dobbins manufactures—familiarly known as Dobbins' Electric Soap—was destined to attain a degree of popularity never equaled by any other manufactured article in this country; and stating that already the cupidity of certain envious (would-be) rivals had been excited by Mr. Dobbins' unparalleled success.

It is to the latter of these points that we to day wish briefly to direct attention. As a great economizer of time and labor, we then gave to Mr. Dobbins' Soap the endorsement which its merits deserve, believing that by so doing we should promote the comfort and happiness of millions throughout our cities and the country at large. But we are unwilling that our endorsement of a good article shall be falsely used in order to give respectability and character to poor imitations of it. There are certain soap manufacturers of the more unscrupulous class, who after vainly endeavoring to foist their soap upon the market under certain *names* have simply *changed* their names, without in the least improving their washing properties, and are endeavoring to delude the public into the adoption of these miserable shams. They are pretty looking white soaps, but for washing purposes are absolutely good for nothing. Let the people therefore beware. One concern has even gone so far in this deception as to advertise *Philadelphia Electric Soap*, very nearly imitating his labels, with the evident design of misleading buyers into the supposition that it is the Dobbins' article. Of course no honorable well-established firm would resort to such a trick. In fact, we know of respectable firms in the business who denounce the imposture more severely than does Mr. Dobbins himself.

We can hardly imagine a more disreputable mercantile procedure than these "played out" soap-makers, after their soaps have become as "played out" as themselves, endeavoring to resuscitate their dead failures by resurrecting them in *new boxes*, or rather in the old ones with *new labels*, and palming them off upon unsuspecting dealers and consumers as "ELECTRIC SOAP!" It is a wonder that their audacity has not impelled them even to the use of Mr. Dobbins' name to give currency to their worthless trash. Again, we say, beware of these imitations! Those who have not yet tried the merits of the *genuine* Electric Soap have still a real household blessing in store for them, and we recommend all our readers to avail themselves of it; but let them be careful to buy no other than that manufactured by Mr. Dobbins at his immense works, corner of Sixth street and Germantown avenue, Philadelphia.—*Philadelphia Press, July 11th, 1868.*

WE are paying $40,000,000 a year in solid gold as the cost of Democratic threats of repudiation. Our interest on the public debt is over $120,000,000 in gold, when it need not exceed $80,000,000. If our credit were undoubted, foreign capitalists would be glad to lend us money at four per cent., and thereby enable us to reduce our annual expenditure for interest by at least one-third. Is not this paying rather dearly for a Democratic luxury?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE TWO SOLDIERS.—"Let the President elect *disperse* the carpet-bag State governments." F. P. BLAIR, JR.
"Let us have peace," U. S. GRANT.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* calls Mr. Chase a slippery Salmon."

SEYMOUR'S "friends"—a mob hanging negroes to lamb-posts.

THE last name for the Democratic platform is "brevet repudiation."

ALLEGHENY county proposes to give Grant and Colfax 10,000 majority.

THE Seymour party, like a frog, grows more bobtailed as it grows older.

AN appropriate design for a Seymour illumination—a colored orphan asylum on fire.

GRANT'S nomination gives universal satisfaction—Seymour's universal stupefaction.

DIX to Seymour: "I have troops enough to take care of the mob, and you too."

A DEMOCRAT who was interrogated as to what he thonght of the nomination, said "It looks like another lost cause."

THE New Orleans *Republican* says; Put down Louisiana for Grant and Colfax by a majority of 40,000.

EVERY man in the South whose words betray the fact that he is yet a rebel at heart, is for Seymour and Blair.

BRICK POMEROY says the amount expended in purchasing Western delegates at New York was $100,000.

DOOLITTLE says that Seymour fought the battle of Gettysburg. He is only half right; he simply encouraged the rebels to fight it.

THE Libby Prison has been suggested as a suitable place for a Democratic headquarters during the Presidential contest.

NEW rendering by Grant—"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Seymour."

IF the Democrats love the Union and the Constitution so well, how is it that they waged war on both for four years?

A. J. Compares the New York nomination to the small-box—liable to kill, hard to bear, and harder to endure.

SAID an Alabamma delegate in the Democratic Convention: "As a rebel soldier of Alabama, I take pleasure in casting her vote for Frank P. Blair."

WADE HAMPTON, Forest, Barksdale, Preston, Fairfax, Forsyth, Yerger, and other rebel Democrats are to take the stump against Grant in the free States.

IN a speech delivered in Indianapolis in August, 1860, Frank Blair "stigmatized the Democrats as hell-hounds." He has now joined the pack on the road to ruin.

HORATIO SEYMOUR has declined so many times, and so persistently, that there is no doubt he will soon go into a general decline and close up business.

THE Democratic newspapers are very much worried about the loyal carpet-baggers at the South. They prefer the rebel knap-sackers.

THE Democratic party deliberately sacrificed thousands of white men in order to save their slaves, and yet it calls itself a white man's party!

THE Springfield *Republican* says the Democratic platform is "a union of Pendleton on repudiation, Frank Blair on reconstruction, and Brick Pomeroy generally."

"THE Democracy go for civil liberty," says *The Louisville Journal*. Yes, and they go for everything they can lay their hands upon.—[*Chicago Post*

"GRANT has got to work early if he expects to get a victory," quoth a Democrat. "He worked Early once in the Shenandoah and got one," quoted a Republican.

WAS it not well, asks the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, that a Grayback Convention should adopt a Greenback platform, and nominate a hold back candidate with a Turnback associate?

THE New York *Times* says that the Democrats must not be too sure of Secretary Seward being one of Seymour's political friends and supporters.

Wilkes' Spirit reports that no one has accepted the $5,000 bet offered by that paper that Grant will be elected, and now offers to make the odds three to two in Grant's favor.

THE Democracy propose not only to repudiate the National debt, but also the 14th Amendment, the Reconstruction acts, the restored State governments of the South, and the war itself!

THE Bedford correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from the Springs, states that Justice Grier, now among the visitors at that famous watering place, regards Grant's election as morally certain.

THE Southern Democratic papers hoist the "Stars and Bars" over the Democratic nominations. This is proper. Seymour will see stars before he gets through, and Blair knows already all the bars in the country.

SAID a well-known lawyer in St. Louis the other day, "I have been a Democrat, but I can not vote for Seymour. I will not vote to surrender everything we fought for. If I can do any good, I will take the stump for Grant and Colfax."

DAN VOORHEES has been making a great fuss about taxation, and he made so *much* fuss about it that the matter was looked into, and it was found that Dan's tax amounted to eighty-seven and a half cents in five years. Dan is not the only one.

THE Lawrence (Pa.) *Journal*, published at New Castle, says: "The grayback nomination has gained 300 votes for the Republican party in Lawrence county, and so it is all over the State. The Republican vote in Pennsylvania will be increased by 50,000 at the coming election."

A correspondent commenting on the course of the *New York World*, in speaking of Grant as "Hiram," says: "If St. Paul were our candidate for the Presidency, Moses M. Marble would dub him Saul Tarsus, and on that ground try to best him with Judas Iscariot.

THE Wheeling Intelligencer, speaking of Thurman's speech in the Convention there, says: "Thurman asked his friends what they should do with the Radical soldiers when they (the Democrats) got into power; and the Rebel crowd cried out, "Hang 'em! hang 'em!"

THE Cincinnati Commercial says that Seymour's nomination after his repeated declinations calls to mind Corwin's observation at the nomination of Polk. "After this no man is safe. A man goes to bed a respected citizen, and he rises in the morning and finds himself a candidate for the Democratic party for Vice Presidency.

GEN. GRANT recently remarked to a friend: "The rebels we whipped, as it was our duty to do; they fought us bravely, and I for one have no spite against them. If they behave themselves I shall think well of them. But the Copperheads and peace men of the North—the men who, during the war, reviled the soldiers, encouraged the enemy, and did their utmost to stop supplies and re-enforcements to our boys in front—such men I can't forgive; I will never forget them, or have anything to do with them."

GENERAL HANCOCK'S recent letter, endorsing Seymour and Blair, is being freely criticized and commented on in Washington among his friends. It is told of him by one who was present at the time to which allusion is made, that when he received the news from Tammany Hall of the nomination of Seymour he appeared very angry, and was not secretive with his expressions of disgust. He denounced Seymour in the severest manner, saying that had it not been for his trickery and hypocrisy he (Hancock) would have been nominated. He accused Seymour of adjourning the Convention on Wednesday evening, when it is apparent that a clear majority of the delegates voted against adjournment, and he did so solely for the purpose of preventing his (Hancock's) nomination.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE orange crop in Florida is unusually promising, and has been generally engaged at $20 a thousand. Other tropical fruits are growing finely.

IT is rumored by the President's friends that he intends to violate the laws of Congress by appointing his ex-Private Secretary Cooper as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

THE National Temperance Convention at Cleveland adopted a series of resolutions taking extreme grounds in favor of a prohibitory liquor law, and denouncing the sale of alcoholic drinks as criminal.

A DESPATCH from Savannah, Ga., says that Jefferson Davis will soon sail for Europe, to be gone several months, and that he will be represented in the coming trial by his counsel at Richmond. It is understood that Chief Justice Chase has consented to his departure.

GENERAL HOWARD has issued orders reducing the number of agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in the South, particularly in South Carolina and Arkansas. He will continue to issue similar orders until, when the bill terminating the offices of the Bureau goes into force, it will be virtually forestalled.

MAD DOGS are said to be plentiful in the south-west of Texas county, three having been killed within a week. On the 12th inst., one of these rabid animals made an attack on a religious meeting, greatly alarming the attendants. The dog was killed by a club in the hands of a son of the officiating clergyman, a Mr. Stogdill.

ATTORNEY General Evarts is said to have given it as his opinion that the President cannot remove Revenue Commissioner Rollins, unless upon charges, according to the provisions of the Tenure-of Office act. He is also said to strongly oppose any interference with the Commisioner. Mr. Johnson's friend, Cooper, has gone home to Tennessee.

MARVAEZ, the Spanish Dictator, left very little property. This would be taken as a proof of his integrity as a public man, were it not known that the old Marshal was an inveterate gambler, and lost several hundred thousand dollars a few months previous to his death.

IT is stated that a member of Trinity Church, New York, was very indignant the other day, on seeing a colored man in the congregation, but being informed that he was worth several hundred thousand dollars, promptly waived his objection, and asked to be introduced.

AT all the dry goods stores in Berlin, where the Princess Victoria buys goods, female clerks are employed. This is done in compliance with the special request of her royal highness, whose great hobby is the extention of female labor beyond the narrow circls to which it is still confined.

MRS. COLONEL MORRILL, of New York, was a few days since forcibly taken from her home by her brother, and put into an insane asylum in Trenton, New Jersey, unknown to her husband. The latter is now endeavoring, by a writ of *habeas corpus*, to obtain possession of his wife. She is perfectly sane.

A. J. STREETER, of St. Paul, Minnesota, appeared on the streets of Hartford Connecticut, the other day, with a carriage and pair of horses which had, in seven weeks, brought him from St. Paul. He appeared as fresh as when he started on the trip, but the horses showed the effect of their fifteen hundred miles journey.

ROBERT BECKLEY, living in Wyandotte, Kansas, took his step-son, two years old, out to the suburbs of the town, last Sunday, and deliberately killed him. Beckley was arrested, and it was feared that the people in that vicinity would take the law in their own hands and lynch him.

THE draft for the payment of the purchase money for Alaska Territory, was signed and delivered to Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, on Saturday. It is drawn on the Assistant Treasurer at New York for the sum of $7,200,000 in gold, payable on demand.

MRS. LINCOLN sailed for Southampton, England, on Saturday, accompanying Hon. Reverdy Johnson. On arriving there she will proceed thence to Scotland, where she expects to spend the summer, with a clergyman a relative of the family. Afterwards she expects to visit the south of France. Her youngest son, Thaddeus, will accompany her.

THEY say that the cold-hearted young King of Bavaria has been caught at last in the meshes of a pretty young lady named Ida Braun, and filling a subordinate position at the Munich Theatre. The Queen, his mother, is highly indignant at this latest whim of her royal son, who does not conceal his attachment to Miss Braun, and goes to see her every day.

THIRTY years ago, when King Christian, of Denmark, then a poor little German prince, fell in love with his wife, then a poorer, but pretty little countess, his parents told him that he must not disgrace himself by such a *mesalliance*. However, he did so "disgrace" himself, and the result is that the poor little countess is now considered the most sensible, dignified and respectable lady seated on any European throne.

SPEAKER COLFAX has appointed General Butler, Judge Poland, of Vermont, and Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, Commissioners, under a resolution of the House. to visit Prince Edward's Island. They are to make inquiry into the exports and imports of the Island, and the views and position, as well as the authority of the Colonial Government to enter into special arrangements with the United States.

CAPTAIN PLUMACHER, of Switzerland, has purchased forty thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Tullahoma and McMinnville, in Tennessee. The first instalment of immigrants, designing to establish themselves upon this tract, passed through Lynchburg on Friday, *en route* for their new homes. They are men of means, and will make excellent citizens. They will engage in the planting of vineyards, and in stock raising on an extensive scale.

GENERAL HOWARD has written a letter to Brevet-Brigadier General Brooks, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Maryland, directing the operations of the Bureau in that State, excepting the educational work and the payment of bounties as provided by law, be discontinued on and after the 10th of August. The educational work and bounty payments will be under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner of the District of Columbia and West Virginia.

ANOTHER winter of starvation and distress seems to be in store for the poor people of East Prussia. A long-continued drought has much reduced the prospects of a good crop, and even a partial failure in this respect will lead to a renewal of last winter's horrors. The East Prussians are filled with the utmost gratitude toward the United States. Next to Germany, North America has sent them more liberal assistance in their distress than any other coutry in the world. France and Russia did almost nothing for them. The comparatively largest contribution in money came from San Francisco.

A PROMINENT Radical Senator from the West, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, sent through a third party a warning to President Johnson that if Congress re-assembles in September it will be for the purpose of impeaching him. He added that if Mr. Johnson behaved himself in a manner acceptable to the Republicans of both Houses, there would be no danger of a meeting of either House before the next regular session. The President is said to have received the message with an acknowledgement of gratitude to the sender and a promise to heed it.

THE KNOX (Ill.) *Republican* has the following: "A farmer near Oneida, one day last week, while on an unfrequented part of his farm, near a ravine, discovered that an oak sapling had been cut and carried to the ravine, which caused him to investigate the matter, the result of which was he found a trap door covered by the sod, which opened into a room excavated in the ground. This room was quite well fitted up with tables and chairs, and containing stolen property of all kinds, and was evidently the rendezvous of thieves."

THE only important measures that failed in Congress for the want of time to perfect them were the Tariff bill, the bill for the reduction of the army, the bill providing provisional governments for the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and the Sandwich Island treaty. The Tariff bill is in possession of the Ways and Means Committee. The Military bill was passed by the Senate, but was left in the hands of the House Military Committee, while the Virginia, Mississippi and Texas Provisional Government bill passed the House, and is on the table of the President of the Senate awaiting action. The Sandwich Island treaty was postponed till next session.

FROM Oil City, Venango county, Pennsylvania, a correspondent writes to the New York *Tribune*, and from him we learn, that lands in the oil region, heretofore deemed worthless for oil-boring purposes are in good demand, and the extent of territory now in course of developement is fully quadruple in extent of that of all the previous years. This development is being made by the old operators to a great extent, and in all portions of the oil fields oil is being obtained in paying quantities from a larger per centage of wells than in any previous year. Lands that were freely offered one year ago at prices ranging from $10 to $100 per acre, are now held at $1,000 to $1,200, and $2,000 per acre is being freely paid at Plesantville oil field. The excitement is intense, but has taken a decidedly practical shape. Lands are bought now for developement and not for speculation. Five dollars per barrel for oil at the wells pays the producer very handsomely for producing and development. Improvement in machinery and practical knowledge has materially improved the chances of obtaining paying wells in the last few years. At present the demand is fully equal to the supply, and every efort is being made to keep up this last to an average. Those versed in the statistical history of the business tell us that to keep up the present daily production it is necessary to have not less than 300 new wells going down, or rather in process of drilling.

AN expedition to the North Pole has been undertaken by some German Navigators, who sailed from Bergen, Norway, on the 24th of May. The latest intelligence from the expedition is of a highly favorable character. The object of it is to explore for the first time the eastern coast of Greenland north of the seventy fifth degree, and to penetrate as far northward as possible. In the opinion of the originator of this expedition, the celebrated geographer, Dr. Petermann, of Gotha, Greenland extends across the Arctic Regions as far as the Behring Strait, and the navigation along the eastern coast is beset with comparatively few difficulties. Dr. Petermann, and with him many of the first scholars of Germany, expect great results from this expedition. A Swedish expedition, which is first to explore Spitzbergen, and from there advance northward as far as practical le, sailed a few days after the German expedition.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Over five hundred men-of-war, it is estimated were in commission during the rebellion. At the present time, however, it is stated that the United States navy is diminished to the number of eighty vessels, including screw sloops, paddle-wheels, frigates, gunboats and store-ships. Of these, five of the most effective are yet in the navy-yards, and mount eighty-three guns; seven with Admiral Farragut, numbering also eighty-three guns; twelve, of one hundred and thirteen guns, form the Asiatic squadron, under Rear Admiral Rowan; seven, of fifty-seven guns, are with RearAdmiral Dahlgren on the South Pacific station; Rear Admiral Craven commands eleven, with one hundred and twenty-four guns, on the North Pacific station; Rear Admiral Davis has seven, with seventy-five guns, on the South Atlantic station; eight, with seventy-three guns, are with Rear Admiral Hoff, on the North Atlantic station, while Vice Admiral Porter has thirteen, with one hundred and forty-five guns, in the Naval Academy squadron, and seven, with seventy-three guns, are on the lakes and on home stations.

WHAT IS THOUGHT ABROAD.—The London *Economist* says, relative to the effect of the Democratic Convention on Five-twenties: "In the market for American securities, the United States Government bonds have maintained an improving tendency until intelligence was received that at a recent meeting of the Democratic National Convention at New York, taxation of the bonds was favored, and likewise payment in currency of the bonds of all public debts, except where payment in coin is expressly stipulated. This proposal has been already so frequently advanced, and as often discountenanced, that no effect of importance was produced, and towards the close of the week the Five-twenty bonds were inquired for and recovered."

A desperate affray occurred at Warwick, Rhode Island, on Sunday afternoon, arising out of resistance to an attempt of Sheriff Holden, of Kent county, assisted by four or five deputies, to arrest Captain Betts, of the steamer Ella, and Edgard Johnson, Clerk, on a charge of running the boat on Sunday, and bringing a crowd of disorderly persons to disturb the peace of the town of Warwick. During the fight the Sheriff was struck a terrible blow on the head with a heavy club and frightfully wounded. Finally the officers were overpowered, but subsequently, on the arrival of the boat at Providence, a strong force of police arrested the Captain, clerk, engineer, fireman and three of the deck hands.

AN extension of patent is asked for by the American Wood-paper Company; and, a cotemporary informs us, that, apart from the mischievous monopoly which constitutes our reward to inventors, there is a special argument against the present effort, inasmuch as vast profits have already been realized, and the monopoly is employed in a manner peculiarly offensive and extortionate. It is to be hoped that the company will fail in their endeavors. Indeed, our whole patent system needs revision in order to check the extravagant claims of the capitalists who buy inventions at a song, and then swindle the public by unreasonable and excessive charges.

OIL EXPLOSION—LOSS OF LIFE.—A terrible oil explosion occurred on the night of the 28th ult., at the Album Oil Works of Lafferty & Warring, three miles from Pittsburgh, resulting in the death of a young man named Jas. Gonigle, and the probable fatal injury of Robert Lafferty, one of the proprietors. The stillman is missing, and is supposed to have been killed. The accident was caused by a plug at the bottom of one of the tanks becoming loose, and the oil running out, which caught fire from the furnaces, communicating to eight other tanks, and causing a terrible explosion. The works were entirely destroyed.

SEVERAL cases of cholera, including three deaths, have occurred in what is known as the "Shanty District," a portion of New York city bounded by Sixty-second and Seventieth streets and Eight and tenth avenues, occupied by squatters. The condition of the neighborhood is wretched, and the foul air arrising from stagnant water and the filthy habits of the residents have been the cause of the disease. The Board of Health have already abated the nuisance, and thoroughly purified the district by disinfectant. The cases which have occurred are not numerous enough to cause any fears of epidemic cholera.

THE President on Friday tendered by telegraph the positon of Commissioner of Internal Revenue to Governor Cox, of Ohio, it is said, giving him the assurance that, in the event of his acceptance, Mr. Rollins would resign. Mr. Cox replied to the President's telegram, stating that he could not accept the appointment, and assigning as a reason that his business matters are in such a condition as to prevent him from accepting any public office at present.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY has already rebuilt the great bridge over the Susquehanna at Harrisburg. Although travel was uninterrupted, as other avenues for crossing the river were temporarily used, in 12 days from the time the five spans of the old structure were destroyed this damage was thoroughly repaired. This celerity is due to the watchful forethought which provides for every emergency, and the energy with which all works essential to the accommodation of the public on this road are prosecuted.

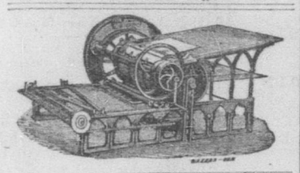
THE position of the Cabinet in regard to the Democratic nominees is said to be as follows: None of them are satisfied with the nominations, but Messrs. McCulloch and Browning will probably support them while Messrs. Seward, Randall and Wells will, unless they alter their present opinions, remain as neutral as possible during the campaign, and Messrs. Evarts and Schofield will vote for Grant and Colfax.

Miscellaneous.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Wednesday, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Xpress P. M.		Mail. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Xpress A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE6.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868.

THE INQUIRER ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

We will issue the INQUIRER from August 1st until the 7th day of November, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	60
10 copies, in advance	$5.00
20 copies, in advance	9.00
50 copies, in advance	20.00

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between J. R. Durborrow and John Lutz, of Bedford, under the firm of Durborrow & Lutz was dissolved by mutual consent on the fifteenth day of July. All debts for subscription, Advertising, Job Work, Fees, Books and Stationery, &c., &c., are to be received by said John Lutz, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. All the accumulated legal business in the hands of the late firm will be prosecuted by Mr. Durborrow.

J. R. DURBORROW,
July 15, 1868. JOHN LUTZ.

The books of the late firm of DURBORROW & LUTZ having been left in my hands for collection all persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle without further notice. JOHN LUTZ.

Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

The fourth regular meeting of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, of Bedford Borough, will be held in the COURT ROOM, on the evening of August 8, 1868, at eight o'clock. Hon. S. A PURVIANCE and Hon. THOMAS M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh, will address the meeting. The Republican Band will be in attendance. The ladies are cordially invited to be present.

JACOB BARNHART,
D. S. ELLIOTT, Sec. President.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. F. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deflbaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician* —Dr. P. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 262, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, *G. A. R.* meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

Local Affairs.

MONEY WANTED.—We believe we have as prompt paying subscribers and patrons as any newspaper in the country can boast of, and we are therefore not inclined to complain. But not being able to go out among our people to collect, when we are in need of money we are obliged to call on them through the columns of our paper. The books of the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz are in our hands for settlement and on them we find a large number of unsettled accounts for advertising and subscriptions, amounting to several thousand dollars. There are outstanding debts of the late firm which must be met and paid, and to enable us to do this we must rely upon our patrons for prompt payments. They have never yet failed us when called upon and we are confident that they will not now. But as a further inducement, we will accept, from all who are in arrears for subscriptions and who pay for the past year and the year in advance, before or during September Court, $2 per year, the same as if they had paid for all in advance. We have greatly enlarged and improved our paper, at a heavy expense, without any increase in its price, and the liberal terms now offered cannot be extended beyond September Court. All parties not paying up at that time will be strictly held to the advertising rates viz: $2 in advance, $2.25 if not paid in advance, $2.50 if not paid within six months and $3.00 if not paid within the year. Call and settle. Now is the time to save money by prompt payment.

THE attention of teachers and students in attendance at the Normal School is called to the large stock of miscellaneous books, school books, stationery, &c. at the INQUIRER Book Store. Call and be supplied with whatever you may want.

WANTED.—A little more money is wanted to pay for the new silver instruments of the Republican Band. A great many have contributed liberally. Those who may be called on hereafter should be prepared to give something.

THE CLUB MEETING.—Attention is called to the announcement of the meeting of the Grant Club on Saturday evening next. Hon. Thomas M. Marshall and Hon. S. A. Purviance, of Pittsburgh, will address the meeting. Special accommodations will be provided for the ladies. Let there be a good attenda nce.

JUST SO.—"We will leave Gen. Grant *for* behind," said a Seymourite in our presence the other day. Just so, Seymour's "friends" under Gen. Lee always left him "behind," but yet not quite so far as they desired. In being behind, though, he generally "sweeps everything before him." He will serve Seymour in November as he did Lee at Appomattox.

THE BEDFORD BOROUGH SEYMOUR AND BLAIR CAMPAIGN CLUB—*Its conception, formation and premature dissolution—Its first movement a failure—The funeral march already begun.*—Last week we promised our readers that whatever we might learn of the existence, or see of the movements of the reputed Borough Seymour and Blair Club should be given as a matter of general information. Accordingly, we propose to make good our promise. After diligent inquiry, we learned that such an organization had been conceived and breathed into a semi-existence by the editor of the *Gazette*; and further that an immense meeting was to be held under its auspices on Saturday evening, August 1. A conspicuously placed and elaborately displayed notice appeared in the public print, calling upon the faithful throughout the county to meet in council with the sachems of the club. Flaming posters appeared upon every available tree and wall, whilst numerous runners were employed to announce it in every village, hamlet and community that the "Grand Mogul" who controls the forked-tongued organ of the party, had decreed that the braves of his tribe should meet in the snake dance. The little chiefs lent their voices to the call, and *cur*-sor-i-ly prepared for the war path. A fellow who hangs around the leaders wigwam at Harrisburg was announced to lead in speech, and "*others*" was promised, to fill up the programme. No means were left unemployed to make the meeting a "match" for the grand rally of the peace men on the Saturday previous. The "Committee on Applause" prepared themselves with troches, and the boys were notified to be on hand in full force. A large omnibus was sent to Bloody Run to aid in bringing up the delegation expected from that place. The day wore quietly on till about the hour of three and as yet there were no visible signs of the promised outpouring of the masses. A slight shower was the only observable outpouring so far. Anxiety depicted itself upon the countenances of the leaders, and the elements were blamed as being the cause of the then apparent fizzle. The sullen boom of a solitary bass drum announced the arrival of the Bloody Run delegation, and hope revived in the breasts of the managers. But, alas! what a delegation! The omnibus and *one* wagon composed its vehicles. And worst of all, the 'bus was crowded mostly with boys who had been loaded on before entering town. The countenances of the Democrats who witnessed its arrival at the Bedford House displayed disappointment and chagrin almost intolerable. This was the only delegation (?) that we saw. The hour for meeting having arrived, the band was mustered and a procession of boys and badges was formed in front of one of the hotels, and marched to the Court House. Then followed music by the band, after which the band played a piece. After the performance of another piece by the band, it was concluded to organize the meeting, notwithstanding the fact that the badges were not near all in and a large number of seats were unoccupied. The meeting was organized and the first speaker introduced. Then followed a drill by the "Committee on Applause." This part of the performance, like the speech we could not understand. The reason is obvious. The speaker, (and we are borne out in this by the evidence of a number of Democrats,) had evidently seen too much through the bottom of a glass and could not Seymour. What we heard of his speech was unintelligible, and with quite a number of disgusted Democrats, we withdrew early in order to get a breath of pure air. Before the valiant (?) General had finished half the audience had left. Of those who followed we know nothing. They have no record, nor did they make an enviable one by their speeches on Saturday night. All in all, the meeting was one of the most complete failures that ever happened the Democracy in this section. No enthusiasm, few in numbers and dispirited, made up balderdash speeches and disgusting oratory, every thing connected with it visibly making it a great, grand, Democratic fizzle.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—The session of this school, for the preparation and drilling of teachers for the common schools, opened most auspiciously on Monday the 3d inst. There were sixty-four students in attendance the first day and seventy-six on Tuesday. At the opening of the session last year there were but thirty nine in attendance making an increase this year of nearly two thirds over last year. The increase we have reason to believe is almost entirely due to the zeal and energy of our very efficient County Superintendent, H. W. Fisher. He has increased the inducements for attendance upon the session of the normal school this year by adding a classical department under the charge of Prof. Frederick Woods. The corps of instructors now consists of Mr. H. W. Fisher as principal, messrs. Woods, F. R. A. McClure, J. M. Reynolds and Miss Haley as assistants. Though the school opens thus prosperously the number is but one fourth of that required to fill our schools. Sixty-one of those in attendance are teachers or preparing to teach, while two hundred and four teachers are wanted to keep the schools of the county open during the coming fall and winter. Last year twenty one schools were vacant for want of teachers and many others were not as efficient as they should have been, because persons were employed as teachers who were unqualified for the duties of their position. We hope no young man or woman in the county who intends teaching the coming winter, unless already well qualified, will fail to attend this preparatory school. The expense of time and money incurred thereby will be more than repaid by the better examination they will be enabled to pass and the higher wages their services will command by reason of their obtaining a higher grade of certificate.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. Jacob Anderson, of Cumberland Valley, this county, together with several others whose names we have not fully learned, met with an accident whilst visiting Cumberland, one day last week, which came near resulting fatally to the whole party. There were five of them in a wagon, as we learn, and whilst driving across the rail road track a train unexpectedly came along, and struck and completely demolished the wagon, and severely if not fatally injured Mr. Anderson, and seriously bruised two of his companions. The other two, seeing their danger, sprang from the wagon in time to escape injury. At last accounts Mr. Anderson was lying in a very critical condition, but hopes were entertained for his recovery.

ALWAYS DO.—Who will deny that the Democrats always reward their party workers. Seymour, backed by his "friends" burned the negro Orphan Asylums, in New York, in 1863. For this he is rewarded with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1868. Frank Blair boasted of having burned a "sight of houses, and captured all the negroes" in an expedition through lower Tennessee and Mississippi in the same year, and is credited with some more acts of like character, for which he is placed second on the ticket. Neither has anything else to recommend him to the people. Voters, look at this."

NEW INSTRUMENTS.—The Republican Band of this place have received a full set of new silver instruments, and paraded the streets with them for the first time on last Saturday evening. The horns are very handsome, and add much to the effect and appearance of the Band. A neat uniform is all that is wanted now to make this organization one of the most attractive institutions of the town. The horns were purchased by the subscriptions of individual members of the party.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS IN JULY.—The following is an abstract from "Condition of the Crops" in the Monthly Report of Agriculture for July:

Corn—The most remarkable fact in connection with the corn crop of the present year is the great increase of its acreage in the south, the difference in number of acres between the present and preceding year being more than two millions and a half. A slight decrease is apparent in the eastern seaboard States, resulting from the unpropitious character of the recent cold, wet, and backward spring, which sadly interfered with planting. A careful estimate of the acreage shows a decrease of 49,609 acres in eight States, and an increase of 3,108,215 acres in the remaining States.

These figures show an increase of over 3,000,000 of acres in corn, making about 36,000,000 in the United States, an advance of nine per cent. The percentage of Louisiana reaches 65, that of Arkansas 47, that of Kansas 30, Mississippi 25, Nebraska 25, Missouri 22, Texas 18, Minnesota 17, Iowa 15, Illinois and Ohia 8, Indiana 4.

The drought in the south has retarded somewhat the growth of corn, but its condition in that section is generally good. In the west the average is high, with the exception of Ohio and Indiana, where the weather has been somewhat unpropitious, and storms destructive. In the east, on the last of June, the growth was small, but the hot weather of July has brought a large portion of the crop into splendid condition.

Wheat.—The condition of wheat, as shown in the July returns, is above the average for last year in all the States except Vermont, Connecticut, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and Nebraska. The season has been peculiarly favorable to the growth and ripening of this great bread crop in all except the southern States.

The favorable reports are so numerous, in the western States especially, that it is unnecessary to give them in detail. The general tenor of reports is that "winter wheat bids fair to be the largest crop we have had for many years;" "the yield will be immense;" "the prospect was never better for a large crop;" the weather has been remarkably seasonable;" "the universal opinion is that the crop will be the largest ever grown in the country;" crops all over the country were never in a more flourishing condition."

Rye, oats and barley promise abundant crops; no serious drawbacks are reported, and few complaints of bad condition are received.

Potatoes, so exceptionably unproductive last year, are in unusually fine condition, and the average is increased in every State except Rhode Island—the natural results of extremely high prices of last year's crop.

Fruit is variable; apples and peaches less promising than usual. Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia, make a worse record than other States as to apples. Peaches will be less abundant than apples; New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware promising but half a crop, and Illinois and Michigan showing a considerable reduction. A fair promise of grapes is indicated.

Tobacco covers as large an area as usual in Virginia, Kentucky, and Connecticut; somewhat less in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. Its condition is good in Kintuckey and Michigan; elsewhere a little below an average,

Sorghum is generally doing well in the west; not so well as usual in the middle belt of southern States.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Bedford Pa., August 1st 1868. Benjamin Avery, Esq., (2) Samuel Barley, Mollie Burget, J. J. Banks, Law Brumbaugh, (2) Thadeus S. Boor, Thomas Crawford, Daniel O'Connell, Abraham Carpenter, Geo. W. Cobaugh, Geo. Chany, J. J. Cresswell, John Diehl, George A. Denig, M. T. Dunkle, Maj. B. S. Dartt, Dr. George Dock, M. J. Dunkle, Rachael Denmer, Jane Dumball, John Faillig, Miss S. Falkner, Sabra Foster, Ellen Grippe, Eli Gensly, Miss M. Harbaugh, H. M Hottenstine, Nathan Hoopes, Miss Mary Hiller, John W. Hess, Rev. W. E. Hunt, Rev. Hohster, Mark Howsare, George E. Hoffman, James F. Hays, Larry Harman, Joseph Imler, A. Koontz, Aan B. Koontz, (2) W. J. Lane, Miss Sarah Lamon, Miss S. Lmon, Hugh Lander, D. Leed, M. J. Lamin, Samuel Maden, Mrs. E. Marshall, John Miller, Margaret B. Miller, F. C. Morgart, (2) G. T. McCauly, (2) Fanny Oliver, Miltia Plowden, John Rouser, (2) Richardson John, Jennie R. Reed, A. W. Robertson, Mrs. Hetty Snyder, J. B. Tobias, John Thomas, Nancy Vetter, Almira A. Wiley. William Wertz, (2) J. H. Woodroff, William Ward.

A PROSPEROUS NEIGHBOR.—The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* has been again enlarged and is now one of the largest and best country papers in Southern Pennsylvania. It is only a little more than a year since the paper passed into the hands of the present proprietors, by whom it was at once enlarged and greatly improved. It is now a second time enlarged under their proprietorship. We are always gratified to note such evidences of prosperity among our neighbors. The *Star and Sentinel* is one of our most spirited Republican Journals and under the charge of Harper, McPherson and Buehler is dealing vigorous blows in favor of Grant and Colfax.

ENLARGED.—The Washington *Reporter* of July, 29th came to us in an entire new dress and enlarged to a double sheet six-column paper. The *Reporter* is one of the best local papers west of the mountains and one of the most welcome of our exchanges. It has done and still does yeoman's service in the cause of the Union, and we are glad to see that it is liberally supported. May its patronage and usefulness increase with its increased size and the cause of the Union continue to prosper under its leadership in Washington County.

BLAIR'S HEROISM.—General Grant once trusted General Blair in command of an expedition through lower Tennessee and Mississippi. Upon his return General Grant asked him if he had captured any prisoners. "No," answered the valiant General, "but I've burned a d—d sight of houses, and captured all the niggers?" Magnanimous hero, "Captured all the niggers." Probably that is why he was nominated for Vice President. Seymour's friends captured and *burned* the negro orphans. That is why he was nominated for President.

MUSICAL.—We have just received from the publishers, Peters' Parlor Companion for the Flute, Violin and Piano, for August giving selections from the various Operas and choice Dance music by the best American and Foreign writers. Also Peters' monthly Glee Hive, containg fourteen pages of choice music, consisting of secret and secular Glees, Trios, Quartets, Choruses &c,. Terms for each $3,00 per year or 30cts per number, Published by J. L. Peters, P. O. Box 5429 New York.

DON'T FORGET.—That the INQUIRER Book Store is the place to get cheap books, stationery, papers, Magazines &c. It contains the largest stock of Miscellaneous and School books in the county. Any book that you see noticed in the newspapers or magazines and wish to obtain, you can get at short notice and publisher's prices by leaving your order at the INQUIRER Book Store.

WISE.—A Democratic paper, after noticing a Seymour ratification meeting exultingly exclaims: "The goose hangs high!" Wise goose. Thoughtful bird. He knows his danger when Seymour's "friends" congregate.

FORMING GRANT CLUBS.—We have been frequently asked for information with regard to the mode of forming Grant clubs. We offer the following plan, copied from the New York *Tribune* which we think a very good one. Let our friends act upon it:

"Let any voter who thinks it high time to move in the matter write off these words:

FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

We invite our fellow-citizens of——township who desire the election of Grant and Colfax to unite with us in forming a Grant Club at ——, on —— day, — inst., at —p. m.

[Here follow the signatures.]

Hang this call up at the post office, in the store of some Republican merchant, or in some other public place where it will not be subject to defacement, and let all sign it who will.

At the time designated in the call—which may well be a Saturday evening—try to have as many present as possible, no matter whether they have or have not signed the call. Let one of the most substantial and respected citizens be called to the chair, and let a younger man be made secretary of the meeting. Let those present then resolve that the club shall be formed, and proceed thereupon to elect for it a President, two Vice-Presidents, and two Secretaries, who shall agree between themselves which of them shall surely be present at each meeting alternately, so as to be certain that at least one will be in attendance at every meeting. If the President should be absent, call one of the Vice-Presidents to the chair. Choose no man for any office who is not deservedly respected and trusted; but try to select *live* men, who are at once active and popular. An active merchant or doctor for President, with two farmers or mechanics for Vice-Presidents, and two young clerks, journeymen, or farmers' sons for Secretaries, will often be found a good working force. We cannot consider any constitution or by-laws necessary; and we believe they often make trouble than prevent it. If you think otherwise, appoint a committee to report them; but we predict that you will find them more plague than profit. At your second meeting, make an Executive or Working Committee, and you may as well at your first meeting appoint a Committee to report the names of proper persons to constitute this Committee. *It should be composed of one member from each school district*, with one or two extra in the central or most populous district; and it should be composed of men who *will each report to said Executive Committee the name and bearings of every voter in his district*, also of every one entitled to be lawfully made a voter, within three weeks from the date of his appointment. He should also be ready to report the names of *all to whom it is desirable that papers and documents should be sent.*

It may or may not be advisable to let others beside the Executive Committee see this list of voters, with their politics; but they should have it at all events, and have it soon. It is the basis of all efficient work. By-and-by, when the weather has become cooler and the farmers' work is not so hurrying, it may be well to hold public meetings and invite speakers to address you. We judge that about one-third of the stumpers of either party do their cause more good than harm. But do not let your organization degenerate into a spouting club, but hold regular meetings for earnest and efficient WORK.

COMING OVER.—A gentleman writing from the interior of New York says: "I find here a number of old Democrats going for Grant, though they voted for McClellan in 1864. Seymour does not please the people here, and Blair is still worse." Such is the case almost everywhere. Even here in Bedford and throughout the county, the Union ranks are being almost daily augmented by accessions of honest men from the demoralized remnant of the once powerful Democratic party. Hurrah!

WASN'T THERE.—Quantrell, the man who, during the war, headed the band of cut throats who massacred the peaceful citizens of Lawrence, was NOT in the New York Democratic Convention. We make this statement in order to correct the idea that *all* the guerillas and murderers of the South were there because Forrest and Hampton were. Quantrell is dead, we believe, and consequently could not be a delegate. If alive he would undoubtedly support Seymour.

"FARM TALK."—This is the title of a neat little work in paper cover, just published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. It consists of a series of articles in the colloquial style, illustrating various common farm topics, such as "Guess Farming," "Fancy Farming." "Butter Making," "About Haying," "Pigs and Poultry," "When to sell Produce," &c., &c. Sent by mail on receipt of price (50 cents) by Lee & Shepard, 149 Washington street, Boston.

INFORMATION WANTED—RUNAWAY BOY.—Joseph Badger, a boy aged thirteen years, dark eyes, dark hair, between three and four feet in height, and who wore, when last seen, a black velvet cap, pretty well worn, black cassimere pantaloons, white shirt, no coat, and was barefooted, ran away from his home, in this place, on Wednesday, July 8. Any information in regard to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his afflicted mother, Louisa Badger.—*Fulton Republican.*

NOMINATED.—Abram Wilson, of Somerset and George McGovern, of Fulton, were nominated by the Democrats on last Tuesday for the Legislature. Captain T. H. Lyons, of this place had the pleasure of being nicely shelved by the Democracy. It is no use. Only such soldiers as Blair can get a Democratic nomination. Soldiers who went into the army as Democrats, fought and came out as Democrats need expect nothing from the Democratic party of to-day. The honors are conferred upon such men as Blair, Hampton and Forrest. Deny it, who can.

AULD LANG SYNE.—Wade Hampton says the workingmen of the South must vote the Democratic ticket or starve. There's the crack of the old slave drivers' whip for you. Do you hear it, workingmen of the North? Arise then, in your might, and by your ballots overthrow this accursed theory of human bondage, this WHITE SLAVERY, and annihilate the men who uphold it. Awake!

PACKARD'S MONTHLY for August contains No. 2 of The Wickedest Man in New York, a paper which has created a great sensation. The rest of the contents are very interesting. Published by S. S. Packard 937 Broadway, New York. Subscription $1 a year; single copies, 15 cents. This magazine promises to become very popular, and to gain a large circulation.

RELIGIOUS.—Arthur Bogdan of the Nestorian church from Bethlehem in Judea, will preach next Sunday, August 9th, in the morning in the Presbyterian church, and in the evening in the Lutheran church.

Subject: "The persecutions and sufferings of the christians in Turkey."

THE REASON.—Badges were issued to a number of the Democrats attendant upon the meeting last Saturday, that they might know who they were to cheer for during the evening. One chap who by "mixing" too frequently was unable to read the names on his badge, was heard to cheer for Chase and Douglas.

MILITARY.—An effort is being made to raise a military company in this place. An organization has been effected with some forty members. There is plenty of material in Bedford for a company, and as other places have their military why should not we? Fall in, then, and let us have a good company.

BUY ONE.—A handsome lot of Grant and Colfax badges are offered for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store. Call and see them.

TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—District school Records for the keeping of the minutes, proceedings, documents, &c., of the District Common Schools, containing articles of Agreement, Collector's Bonds and Warrants, Treasurer's Bonds, and Orders, for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

WANTED a good, industrious and energetic agent to canvass Bedford County with a profitable agency. Constant employment and good wages will be given. Further particulars can be had on application at the Inquirer office. tf.

PROGRESSING.—The work on the Episcopal Church on John street is progressing finely. It is expected that the building will be got under roof by Fall. It promises to be a handsome affair when completed.

NOTICE.—All the late monthly Magazines for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

Special Notices.

Lassitude.

A feeling of lassitude is generally experienced throughout the summer solstice. Weakly constituted persons or those of sedentary habits invariably complain of this annoyance. The scorching heat of mid-summer relaxes the system and reduces the vital energies. If the patient is of a nervous temperament this debility unfits him for even the ordinary routine of every-day life. When this state of exhaustion comes on HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will prove a safe and never-failing means of strengthening and restoring the physical organization. This health-giving tonic purifies and infuses renewed vitality into the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs, and acts like a charm on the nervous system. It effectually removes all tendency to languor or depression of spirits. To the weaker sex it is invaluable, as it soothes and braces up, while its powerful effects are of the most beneficial character. The infirmities of age are alleviated by its use. It revives the strength, increases the appetite and gives vigor and elasticity to the constitution.

When mothers are nursing HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS should especially be taken in regular doses, as in this country, most always, the nourishment is inadequate to the wants of the child. In such cases this inestimable tonic is wonderfully efficacious. Its strengthening virtues are at once apparent. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild and soothing.

MARRIED.

On the 21st ult., in East Providence tp., by the Rev. G. C. Probst., Mr. JOSEPHUS WILKINS, of West Providence tp., and Miss JENNIE BEQUEATH, of Monroe tp.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

TRINITY SCHOOL,
CLAYMONT, DELAWARE.

One hour's ride from Philadelphia, on the Baltimore Railroad. A Select Family School for Boys. The Winter Term of this School will open on September 9th. For circulars containing full information, Catalogue, Course of Studies, &c., address,

Rev. J. STURGIS PEARCE, Rector.
7aug4w

THE "HERO" FRUIT JAR.

If you want a fruit jar, we can say you will find this the best you have yet used. Call and see it. It stands unrivalled as a preserver of fruit in a fresh state.

If you want the best APPLE PARERS,
If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want a WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want MASON and STONE HAMMERS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

Also, agent for the sale of

THE ALTA VELA GUANO.

Every farmer should give it a trial on a small scale, at least, this fall.

CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES:

The best assortment ever brought to this place; will be sold cheap, at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,
BEDFORD, PA.
7aug

LOOK OUT.

The Books of IRVINE & STATLER are still in my hands for collection. All accounts remaining unsettled on their Books from and after the 10th day of August, 1868, will be issued out without regard to friend or foe.

Bedford, July 31. H. NICODEMUS.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Fall Quarter will open August 5th. Special attention to those intending to teach. Terms moderate. For information address J. W. HUGHES,
17july4t Raiysburg, Pa.

EXPERIENCE teaches all to go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S large and spacious *new store* and get everything they want, and also to get good goods at MODERATE PRICES. New goods every week, and constantly in store a large and attractive stock of desirable goods. july17

OUR NEW CHART FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IS READY, giving the best of likenesses of GRANT and COLFAX, Sketches of their Lives, Platform, Letters of Acceptance, Portraits of all the Presidents, and much Statistical Matter relating to previous Presidential Elections.

A good agent wanted in this county. Address H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers, june26:1t 21 John St., New York.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

New Advertisements.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS !!!

SYLVESTER G. MASON'S
DOUBLE-ACTING, NON-FREEZING
FORCE PUMP,

Patented August 28th, 1866, and awarded the PREMIUM at the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York State Fairs, in 1866.

The advantages claimed for this pump over all other patent pumps are as follows, viz: The valves, are composed entirely of cast iron, rendering it he most durable of any pump yet patented. This pump is so constructed that it never freezes the water dropping back to the level with the water in the well. Is easily worked, and can be used, by attaching hose, in washing wagons, horses, watering gardens, and in case of fire is of valuable service, as water may be thrown to the distance of from sixty to seventy feet in the air from it by the use of a small section of hose.

This valuable pump is now offered to the public at the following prices:

Three quarter in. Pump.		Inch Pump.	
From 7 to 10 ft.	$15 00	From 7 to 10 ft.	$17 00
" 10 to 15 ft	17 00	" 10 to 15 ft	18 00
" 15 to 20 ft	20 00	" 15 to 20 ft	22 00
" 20 to 25 ft	25 00	" 20 to 25 ft	26 00
" 25 to 30 ft	30 00	" 25 to 30 ft	30 00
" 30 to 25 ft 95c pr ft		" 30 to 35 ft	35 00
" 35 to 55 ft 90c pr ft		" 35 to 40 ft	40 00
" 55 to 60 ft 85c pr ft		" 40 to 50 ft 95c pr ft	

A liberal reduction from the above prices will be made to parties sending us several orders from one place at the same time. In sending orders please give the depth of the well to the top of the platform.

County, rights for sale in Somerset, Fulton, Huntingdon, Franklin, Blair and Centre counties, Address J. W. ROHM & W. W. SHUCK,
july 17.3m Bedford, Pa.

FARMERS!!!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA
PHOSPHATE.

IT CONTAINS THREE PER CENT. OF
AMMONIA,
AN AMPLE QUANTITY TO GIVE ACTIVITY WITHOUT INJURY TO THE VEGETATION, AND A LARGE PER CENTAGE OF SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, POTASH, AND SODA. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A
COMPLETE MANURE.

PRICE $56.00 PER TON OF TEN BAGS TWO HUNDRED POUNDS EACH.

Ask your neighbor about it. Send for a pamphlet, and give it a trial. Address the
ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
T. M. LYNCH, Agent, Bedford, Pa. 3july:1y

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned has just returned from the city with all the LATE IMPROVEMENTS in Photography, and is introducing the new style of Picture called the "CABINET SIZE PHOTOGRAPH," which has attracted so much attention in New York and Philadelphia.

Having gone to considerable expense in refitting and improving his Gallery, he is enabled to make any of the new style of Pictures at very low prices—FROM 25 CENTS UP.

He would also invite attention to his splendid stock of ALBUMS, at greatly reduced prices; also, GILT, ROSEWOOD, and GILED WALNUT FRAMES AND MOULDINGS—VERY CHEAP. Also, WALNUT BRACKETS for ornamenting parlors.

His FANCY CASES are of the latest style and made of the best material.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED and enlarged from old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Paintings or any other kind of Picture.

Thankful to his friends for their patronage during the past fifteen years, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same, and would respectfully invite all who wish a correct likeness of themselves to call and examine his work before going elsewhere, satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to any who may favor him with their custom. [june19:3m] T. R. GETTYS.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS
TAKE NOTICE.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the Bedford County Poor House will be received at the office of the County Commissioners, in Bedford, until SATURDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next, when the contract will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids.

The building to be erected on the present Poor House property, to be two stories and a basement in height, large enough to accommodate one hundred and twenty paupers, and to be completed, and ready for use, on or before the 1st day of October, 1869.

The Commissioners will furnish the bricks. All the labor, and all other materials, must be supplied by the contractor.

The plan, with detailed specifications, can be seen at the Commissioners' Office, on, or any day after the 21st inst. The plan and specifications will be made part of the contract, and the contractor will be held to a strict compliance therewith.

All proposals should be addressed to JNO. G. FISHER, Commissioners' Clerk, Bedford, Pa.
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The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., at private sale until September 1, after which time, if not sold, it will be offered for rent. The building is
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31julytf MICHAEL LUTZ.

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This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

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GROWING CLOVER SEED.

There are several reasons why farmers should grow more clover seed, not the least important is to have plenty of seed to sow. Few farmers will sow as much clover seed when it is bought at a high price, as when they have raised a good crop; either some field or part of a field that ought to be seeded, will have to lie over, or if all land in proper condition is sown, there if often a rather light seeding—"it costs so much for seed." The great need of improving the soil, and the well known value of clover as a renovating crop, show that this is poor economy. There is more or less lost, in the quantity and quality of the crops grown from such seeding; so that, to save one dollar in seed, ten dollars in products are often sacrificed. The best remedy for this is to grow plenty of seed; then, when disposed to seed liberally, the farmer will not be prevented by any draft on the pocketbook.

Another good reason is that clover seed, if well managed, is a profitable crop—more so, in fact than most farmers appear to be aware of. They do not seem to consider that usually two crops are grown in a year—one of hay and one of seed; and that these crops are often of considerable value—say an average of 1½ tons of hay, worth, at $10 a ton, $15, and 2½ bushels of seed, at $6 a bushel, also $15, making $30 to an acre in one season. And these are only ordinary crops; often two tons of hay and four or five bushels of seed—seven bushels have been grown in this way in this country—are strown to the acre, while prices are often much higher, giving from $40 to $50 per acre for hay and seed.

This is the usual way of growing the small kind. The other variety, being a larger and later plant, requires different management. There is not so much of this kind grown, but the price being higher, now and then a farmer makes it profitable. A friend of the writer is quite successful with this variety—his general average being five bushels per acre. Last season he grew forty three and one half bushels on eight acres—nearly five and one half bushels per acre. This seed has probably sold for some $8 or $9 a bushel, which, with the pasture—it is fed close up to the 10th of June, and the seed comes off easly in September—makes it a very profitable crop; and this, too, it should be remembered, is grown without any expense for fitting the land or other cultivation.

How many farmers do a large amount of work, in fitting and cultivating land for grain crops, that do not return half the money! And how few are the farmers that make their grain crops realize better returns! The one refered to is a full better farmer than the average, and grows more or less wheat, barley corn and oats; and it is very doubtful whether any one of those grain crops average as much money per acre, one year with another, as his clover seed. And yet, while all of the grain crops are expensive for cultivation and seed, clover seed, in reality, costs nothing for either, the clover giving a considerable profit in the second year's crop, and improving the soil over all expense for seed and use of land. There is, in fact, no cultivation required; making the land in good condition for wheat or barley is the best preparation for clover seed.

And then, there is no great difficulty in growing clover seed, although many fail, or come short of the best results, because the different operations are not attended to in their proper season. Farmers are careful to harvest wheat and other grain crops in their proper season; but leave clover standing until it is convenient to attend to it. But there is often great loss in this way. Not that the seed that is lett is injured, but that a large part is shelled off the heads. The chaff *shells off very easily*; and when the farmer may think it best to wait a little for some of the later heads to ripen, he may lose a considerable share of the earliest and best seed.

If a good crop of seed from the small kind is desired, the first cutting must be early. When it is as soon as the first of July, there will often be double the seed grown in the second crop, that will be secured if the first cutting is ten days later. Still but few farmers take pains to cut clover hay early. Often, to save hiring a week or two, the clover stands until the tenth or fifteenth of July, when of course the following crop of seed must be light. Although the farmer thinks little about it at the time, yet he has sacrificed a large part of his crop of seed—perhaps makes it so late that it will not be thought worth saving, and lost from ten to twenty dollars an acre to save a few dollars for hired help. Each year's observation proves that this is often the case; and no doubt thousands of farmers in Western New York lose, or fail to realize, hundreds of dollars each every year by such mismanagement with clover and clover seed.—F., *in Country Gentleman.*

SALT FOR PEACH TREES.

Downing, in his valuable work on Fruits and Fruit Trees, speaks of the application of salt to peach trees as a very effectual agent for the destruction of the peach-worm. He says:—"In a neighborhood where the peach-worm usually destroys one-half the peach trees we have seen them preserved in the healthiest condition by the annual application of a handful of coarse salt, about the collar of the tree at the surface of the ground."

This tallies with my experience exactly. A few years since, having some young peach trees which did not present as healthful an appearance as desirable, and having a small quantity of refuse salt on hand, I resolved to apply it to some of the unthrifty trees. The change wrought in the appearance and condition of the trees to which salt was applied was very remarkable. The foliage assumed a dark green color, and the growth that followed was very gratifying. Without being aware until recently of the suggestion of Mr. Downing, I continued the use of the salt, and with the same happy result, and am confident in the belief that peach-growers will find it to their advantage to adopt the method which I have found to operate so well. Whether the vigor of the trees is due to the destruction of the worms, or whether to the action of the salt, which experienced horticulturists tells us promotes the verdure and luxuriance of trees, I am not prepared to say.—*Cor. Fruit Culturist.*

SHOULD A FARMER BE MORE THAN A FARMER.—We think he should. He should be a mechanic as well; should know something more than—

To plow and to sow,
To reap and to mow.

He needs the ability to repair his tools; to understand how to keep his implements in proper condition without being entirely dependent on the blacksmith or machinist, to be able to do carpentering work, to patch and mend harnesses, to mend his tin ware, and do many other jobs which the denizens of towns and cities find it more convenient to turn over to those who make these repairs a specialty. He should have a room fitted for a workshop, with foot lathe and small forge, and all the appliances, on a small scale, of a combined machinist and carpenter shop. Working with these tools is a pleasant employment on stormy days when out-door labor is interdicted.—*Scientific American.*

ROADSIDE IMPROVEMENTS.—To witness a fine house, with other conveniences, good fences, &c., is pleasing; but to see outside brush, weeds, thistles, &c., is the contrary, and it ought not to be suffered. Now is a good time to extirpate bushes, or dock, thistles and all useless weeds, as well as planting shade trees, and flowering shrubs. A short time devoted to such work will cause satisfaction to yourselves, as well as to your children who come after you.

Humorous.

WHY is love like a canal boat? Because it is an internal transport.

WHEN is a flea like a locomotive? When it goes over the sleepers.

WHAT vegetable expresses the relation between milk and water? Pump-kin.

WHEN were the first sweetmeats made? When Noah preserved pairs in the ark.

WHEN is a girl not a girl? When she is a little sulky.

WHEN is a bed not a bed? When it is a little buggy.

WHY is making honey like whipping?—Because it is a bee-laboring business.

WHY are book-keepers like chickens?—Because they have to scratch for a living.

Is the business of paper declared quite stationary?

WHEN is a cat like a teapot? When you're tensin' it.

THE Essay on Man—A woman's attempt to marry him.

AN architectural inclination—The leaning tower at Pisa.

THE most cruel revenge is the disdain of a possible vengeance.

SMITH found a dollar the other day in an alley. He calls it ali-mony.

THE right man in the right place—a husband at home in the evening.

THE miner is happiest when his "triumphs are ore."

WHAT sort of a sickle do harvesters long for in midsummer? Isickles!

WHEN may a loaf of bread said to be inhabited? When it has a little Indian in it.

THE latest physiological question is; How much sawdust does it take to make a ballet-girl?

WHO can doubt the wickedness of ballet girls when they live by executing their grand pas?

A WESTERN editor in one of his papers says: "For the effects of intemperance, see our inside."

THE hog may not be thoroughly posted in arithmetic, but when you come to square root he is there—the hog is.

THE song of the repentant husband, after knocking his wife down—"Come rest on this bosom, my own stricken dear."

A WEALTHY Widow, advertising for an agent, was overwhelmed with applications. The printer made it "a gent."

WHEN does a captain of a vessel commit self mutilation? When he goes on shore and leaves his hands on board.

WHAT proof have we that there was sewing in the time of David? We read that he was hemmed in on every side.

JOSH BILLINGS say's he never will patronize a lottery so long as he can hire anybody else to rob him at reasonable wages.

WHAT is the difference between a girl and night cap? One is born to wed, the other is a worn to bed.

FASTIDIOUS person on car to German, smoking: "Here, sir, I'll make you a present of a *good* cigar." Grateful Goth: "Yah! ferry good cigar; I schmokes him after mine supper."

AN OLD LADY announced in court, at Atlanta, that she "had no council," that "God was her lawyer." "My dear madam," replied the judge, "He does not practice in this court."

THE people of England were all ready to set up an imposing memorial stone for the great African explorer; but he turns out to be a Livingstone himself, and will not trouble them.

LADIES generally shop in couples. When a lady has any money to spend, she dearly loves taking a friend with her to see her spend it.

THE feast of imagination is as follows: "When your stomach is empty and your pocket ditto, sit down and read a cookery book,"

WHY are corn and potatoes like the idols of old? Because the former have ears and hear not, and the latter have eyes and see not.

AN exchange contends that, notwithstanding the popular prejudice in favor of the innocence of the fair sex, while the present style of head dress continues in vogue, their gilt is very manifest.

A CITIZEN has procured from Paris a door mat made of steel wire, with the word "*Salve*" (welcome) wrought in the centre. A visiter, overcome by curiosity, innocently asked what kind of salve he manufactured and advertised on his door mat.

A YOUNG gentleman, visiting his intended, met a rival who was somewhat advanced in years, and wishing to insult him, inquired how old he was.

"I can't exactly tell," replied the other, "but I can tell you that an ass is older at twenty than a man at sixty."

A YOUNG lady—a sensible girl—gives the following catalogue of different kinds of love: "The sweetest, a mother's love; the longest a brother's love; the strongest, a woman's love; the dearest, a man's love; and the sweetest, longest, strongest, dearest, love, a 'love of a bonnet.'"

A TRAVELER stopping at a western hotel exclaimed one morning to the waiter, "what are you about, you black rascal? You have roused me twice from my sleep by telling me breakfast is ready, and now you are attempting to strip off the bed clothes." "Why, replied Pompey. "If you isn't gwine to get up I must have de sheet anyhow, cause dey am waiting for de table-ctof."

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From father's sneers, mock auctioneers, and women's fears—deliver us.

From stinging flies, coal black eyes, and babies' cries—protect us.

From sunny coats, protested notes, and leaky boots—except us.

From creaking doors, a wife that snores, and all such bores—defend us.

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